

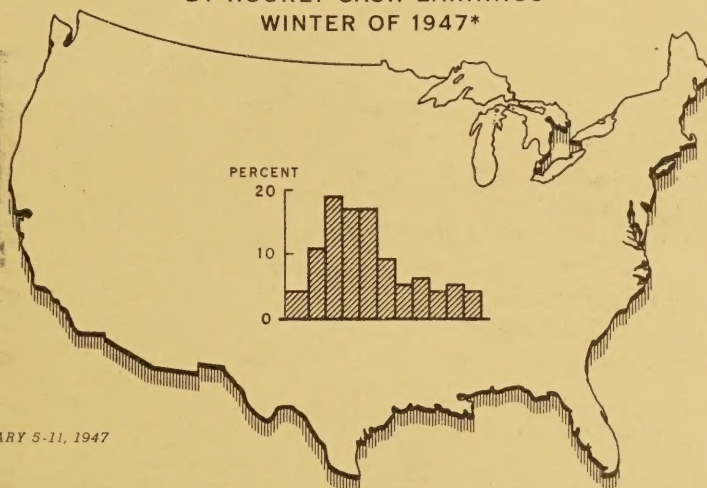
1.941
R35u7
Cap 2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

WAGES AND WAGE RATES *of Hired Farm Workers* United States and Major Regions January 1947

DISTRIBUTION OF HIRED FARM WORKERS
BY HOURLY CASH EARNINGS
WINTER OF 1947*

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
NOV 1 1948
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



* JANUARY 5-11, 1947

Each column represents 10 cents in hourly earnings except the first which is
1-15 cents and the last which is all earnings over 105 cents

REPORT NUMBER 21
SURVEYS OF WAGES AND WAGE RATES IN AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C.
SEPTEMBER 1948

PREFATORY NOTE

This is the twenty-first of a series of reports issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics which present results obtained from enumerative sample surveys of farm wages and farm wage rates. Field operations of the survey, from which this report was prepared were under the direction of the State Agricultural Statisticians.

The series of surveys include collections of information on wages and wage rates of all workers hired on a national sample of farms during specified weeks of the year. This report presents the information obtained in the fifth of these national surveys and covers the week of January 5-11, 1947. In addition to reports on the national surveys, earlier reports were issued on wages of seasonal labor in 1945 in special crop areas of various States.

CONTENTS

Page

Summary	
Introduction	
Hourly Cash Wages of Hired Farm Workers.	
Time Worked, Daily and Weekly earnings	
Wage Rates Paid Hired Farm Warkers	
Number of Hired Farm Workers	
Characteristics of Hired Farm Workers.	
Tables	
Appendix A. Comparability of Survey Estimates with Other Available Statistics	
B. The Sample and Method of Making the Survey	

Prepared by Paul P. Wallrabenstein

WAGES AND WAGE RATES OF FARM WORKERS, UNITED
STATES AND MAJOR REGIONS, JANUARY 1947

SUMMARY

Average hourly earnings of hired farm workers were a little more than a third higher in January 1947 than in March 1945, the most nearly comparable period available. The increase was largest in the South, where it amounted to more than 50 percent, and smallest in the West. Actual hourly cash earnings averaged 75 cents in the West where they were highest and 39 cents in the North Central region where they were lowest. Cash earnings do not include the value of perquisites which are more important as an additional source of income for hired farm workers in the North Central region than in any other.

Hired farm workers in regions in which dairying is most important averaged a longer work week than those in other parts of the country in January 1947. In these regions, the Northeast and East North Central, hired farm workers averaged about 50 hours a week, or about 8 hours a day for 6 days. Hours per day averaged about 7.5 for the rest of the country. In the West North Central region hired farm workers put in nearly 6 days a week because of the importance of caring for livestock. In the South and West average hours work per week on the reporting farm were lowest. Hired workers averaged a little less than 5 days a week in the South and a little more than 5 days in the West.

About half of the hired farm workers in the United States in January 1947 had cash earnings of 2 to 5 dollars a day. Nearly a fifth earned less than \$2 a day. The North Central region had the largest proportion (a fourth) of workers earning less than \$2 a day. However, most of these workers probably received additional pay in the form of a house, room and board or in the case of relatives, a share of the farm profits. In the West, nearly two-thirds of the hired farm workers earned more than \$5 a day and a fifth made \$8 a day or more.

Weekly cash earnings on the reporting farm were lowest in the South. Here more than two-thirds of the male hired farm workers had average weekly cash wages of less than \$20 compared with the West where about a fourth of the workers earned less than \$20 a week. Low earnings in the South were due not only to lower wage rates than in other parts of the country but to fewer hours of work per week.

The types of wage rates most commonly used for hiring farm workers vary from region to region because of differences in type of workers and in kind of work. In New England and the North Central regions, where farm work in January was very largely with livestock and poultry and where many of the workers are hired for the season, monthly and weekly rates were used for most of the workers. In the South, where work in January was of a more irregular nature, per day rates were most common. In the West monthly rates, rates per hour and piece-rates were equally important in January and together were paid to more than three-fourths of the hired workers. Harvest operations in southern California and Arizona and ranch work in much of the rest of the region governed the type of wage rate used.

A little over a million persons were doing hired farm work in the week of January 5-11, 1947. This was about a third as many as are usually employed at the seasonal peak during the harvest season. The North Central region and the South had the greatest seasonal variation in number of hired farm workers. These regions have from 3.5 to 4 times as many hired farm workers at the peak period as in January. The seasonal variation in number of farms using hired labor was less than that for the number of hired workers. Only half as many farms used hired labor in January as in the peak period for the country as a whole.

A larger percentage of workers were employed on farms with only 1 worker in January than in any other season. More than a third of the hired farm workers were employed on farms with one hired worker in January compared with only about 15 percent in the period of greatest hired farm employment. Even in the harvest season, however, half of the farms with hired workers had only one worker whereas in January, more than two-thirds of the farms with hired labor had one man. In January only 8 percent of the hiring farms had more than three hired workers, but the hired workers on these farms amounted to more than a third of all hired workers. During the harvest season the farms with three or four hired workers rose to about a fourth of the hiring farms and had about two-thirds of the hired workers.

Little or no hired labor was used on about three-fourths of the Nation's farms in 1946. No hired labor was reported for 44 percent of the farms and less than 75 man-days on another 34 percent. A third of the total man-days of hired labor was used on farms with 1,000 or more man-days in 1946. These farms were only 2 percent of the total number of farms.

Regular hired workers--those working 150 days or more during the year on the reporting farm--made up more than half of the total hired farm employment in January. During the summer and fall harvest season they were only a fifth of the total number of hired farm workers.

Women make up a very small part of the workers hired for farm work in winter--4 percent in January. Two-thirds of these women were employed in the South.

In January 1947 about a third of the hired farm workers in the Northeast and North Central regions were related to the farm operator. In the Northeast about a fourth and in the North Central about a fifth of the total hired farm workers were sons or daughters. In the South and West only about a tenth of the hired farm workers were related to the operators.

INTRODUCTION

This report presents wages and wage rates of hired farm workers and the time worked by them during the week of January 5-11, 1947. It gives also the number and kind of hired farm workers and the number of farms using hired labor. Major emphasis in this report is on comparisons of employment of wage rates by geographic divisions. In some cases, comparisons are presented for all past surveys (March, May, and September 1945, July 1946, and January 1947), although it is doubtful whether in general, direct comparisons can be made with any one of the earlier surveys because of differences in the seasons covered. The survey for the week of March 18-24, 1945 covered the most nearly comparable period and some comparison in the level of wages and wage rates is possible. The data presented for the various survey dates do, however, throw light on the size of seasonal variations in farm wages and hired farm employment - one of the objectives of these surveys.

During the second week of January, frequent snows, sleet, and abnormally cold weather, with freezing temperatures extending to southern Texas, limited farm work mainly to chores. Except for the coastal area of the Pacific States, southern California and Arizona, and the area south of a line from southern New Jersey southwest to the Big Bend section of Texas, the country was blanketed with snow. Zero temperatures occurred almost daily in the North Central and Rocky Mountain States and in the Great Plains States as far south as southern New Mexico and central Texas. Weather was more favorable in the South Atlantic and East Gulf Coast States. Some field work was in progress in the more southern parts of the country. Citrus picking was important in Florida, Texas, Arizona, and California. Commercial winter vegetables were also being harvested in these States but harvest was slowed in Texas and Arizona by cold weather. Some field work in preparation for planting spring truck crops was in progress in the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast States. Other jobs on which hired labor was being used were pruning trees in most fruit areas, stripping tobacco in the burley area, and harvesting corn in the North Central States.

HOURLY CASH WAGES OF HIRED FARM WORKERS, JANUARY 5-11, 1947

Hourly earnings higher than 2 years ago. (Table 1) - Average hourly cash earnings of hired farm workers, for the country as a whole were a little more than a third higher in January 1947 than in March 1945. This indicated increase since 1945 probably is greater than it would have been had data been available for January 1945. The March 1945 average earnings could reasonably be expected to be less than in January of 1945 because of a greater proportion of workers in the South, where lower wage rates prevail in March. Also the number of field hands increase in the South. Average hourly earnings in January 1947 were the same as in September 1945 and a little higher than in July 1946.

In all regions except the West average hourly cash earnings were slightly less than the average for the country as a whole in January 1947. Earnings in the West were more than 50 percent higher than in any other regions.

Hourly wages were the lowest of any region in the North Central States in January 1947. They were also the lowest in March of 1945, the other season in which field work was slack and hired hands mostly regular workers receiving perquisites. In the North Central States hourly earnings were above the national average in the September 1945 survey, the season when most seasonal workers are hired, and they were nearly up to the average in the July 1946 survey. However, in the South the reverse was true. During the busiest seasons, cotton chopping time in spring and cotton picking time in autumn, hourly earnings in the South were farther below the United States average than at any other time. During these seasons many women and children are employed and this lowers average hourly earnings. In the Northeast, hourly cash wages were slightly less than the national average except during the planting and harvesting seasons when they were a little higher. Hourly cash earnings in the West were about half larger than the United States average except in March and May 1945 when they were three-fourths larger.

Half of workers earn 45 cents or more per hour. (Table 4) In January 1947 about half of the male hired farm workers in the United States, excluding crew and custom workers, earned 45 cents per hour or more and about a fourth earned 65 cents or more. About a third of the workers earned less than 35 cents. In July of 1946 the hired workers earning over 45 cents and those earning less than 35 cents each made up about 40 percent of the total. At that time, however, only 17 percent of the workers were receiving 65 cents or more. The change in distribution from July 1946 is due mostly to a decrease in the percentage of workers earning 25 to 45 cents an hour and an increase in the percentage receiving 75 cents or more. The changes indicate that with the sharp decrease in the total number of hired workers the number of those receiving higher rates declined less than the number of those receiving 25 to 45 cents.

A comparison of the distributions of workers by hourly earnings in January 1947 shows that no two regions are alike and that only one distribution that for the North Central States, is similar to the distributions for the United States. In the North Central States the greatest concentration of workers was in the 15 to 55-cent area, in the Northeast 15 to 65 cent area, and in the West, the 75 to 105 cent area. A little more than two-thirds of the workers fell in these groups in the Northeast and the North Central States and about half in the West. In the South, the distribution showed a greater tendency for earnings to group around a central value than in any other region. This area of concentration was the same as in the North Central, from 15 to 55 cents, but contained 80 percent of the workers.

Comparisons of distributions of workers by hourly wages for January 1947 and July 1946 show a marked shift in the South and an even greater shift in the West. The proportions of workers who receive 75 cents or more in the West and 65 cents or more in the South increased in January 1947. This is probably due to two factors. The main reason is that the more highly paid seasonal workers employed in the commercial vegetable and citrus enterprises in both South and West made up a larger proportion of total hired employment in January than in July because of the decrease in numbers of other workers. It is also possible that the regular workers employed in January and in July and earning more than 65 or 75 cents per hour have steadier employment than those earning less.

Earnings of hired farm workers give some means of comparing the relative economic positions of farm workers and industrial workers although certain differences between the two types of information must be kept in mind. Hourly earnings of hired farm workers vary much greater seasonally than do those of industrial workers. Wage rates, hours worked, number of workers, and proportion employed at different wage rates change a good deal more from month to month for hired farm work than in industry. Weekly earnings also differ in that a much larger proportion of hired farm workers, especially seasonal workers, may work on more than one farm during the survey week, or they may work less than a full week because of weather conditions. In addition reported earnings of hired farm workers do not include the value of perquisites which, in some cases, are an important part of the total wages received.

TIME WORKED, DAILY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS

Work week longest in dairy areas. (Table 5) Hired farm workers averaged about 50 hours of work per week in the Northeast and the East North Central States early in January. In both these areas, dairying which requires work 7 days a week is a major enterprise. Hired workers averaged a little more than 8 hours of work a day for about 6 days a week. The work week in the West North Central States was a little shorter due mainly to a workday of 7.5 hours. Livestock care in this region held the average days worked per week to nearly 6 days. In the South and the West hired workers put in about the same number of days per week. Hours and days worked per week were lowest in the East South Central States.

In all regions except the West, hired farm workers worked more days per week in January than in any season covered by previous surveys. The absence of harvest operations, which often require short-time seasonal workers and tend to lower average hours and days worked per week, was the main reason for more days per week. Many of the workers in January were hired for jobs which were not seasonal and not affected by weather conditions. In the West total hired employment was still heavily weighted with seasonal workers in California and Arizona. Days worked per week have averaged less in surveys taken during the harvest season than for any other season except in the West where there was little seasonal difference. Hired farm workers average fewer days work per week during harvest season because of a larger proportion of seasonal workers hired for short-time jobs.

Sixty-hour work week less common in winter. (Table 10) Distributions of individual hired farm workers by hours worked on the reporting farm during the week surveyed in January show a much smaller proportion of workers putting in 60 hours work per week than in other seasons.

This was true in all sections of the country, although a fairly large percentage of workers in the Northeast and the North Central region were working 60 hours or more. About two-fifths of the workers in the Northeast worked 60 hours or more compared with six-tenths in the spring and nearly half in July and September. In the North Central region about a third of the hired farm workers were working 60 hours or more a week in January. This group of workers amounted to 63 percent of the total in March, 68 percent in May, 53 percent in July and 61 percent in September. A much smaller proportion of the hired farm hands worked 60 hours or more in the South than in any other region. However, here too the percentage was smallest in winter, 12 percent. The spring surveys found between a fourth and a fifth of the hired farm workers in the 60 hours per week class and the July and September surveys a slightly smaller proportion than in spring. In the West the percentage of workers putting in 60 hours or more a week ranged from 40 to 46 percent except in January when only 15 percent fell in this class. The shift in distribution of hired workers from the 60 or more hour group was to the 50-59 and 35-49 hour group in the Northeast and the North Central regions. In the South and the West the shift was to the 35-49 hour group.

Half of workers earn \$2 to \$5 a day. (Table 11) In January 1947, about a half of the individual hired farm workers in the United States received 2 to 5 dollars a day. Nearly a third of the workers earned more than \$5 a day and nearly a fifth less than \$2. Distribution of workers by daily earnings varied considerably by geographic regions. In the Northeast and North Central regions the distributions were more similar to that for the country, as a whole. A little less than half of the hired farm workers in the Northeast earned between 2 and 5 dollars a day, a little more than a third more than \$5, and a fifth earned less than \$2. In the North Central regions a little more than half of the workers fell in the 2-to 5-dollar group. More workers in the North Central region received less than \$2 a day than in any other region, a fourth, while a fifth earned more than \$5.

In the South the proportion of workers who received more than \$5 a day in cash wages was about the same as in the North Central region but a smaller proportion, 17 percent received less than \$2 a day. Nearly two-thirds of the workers fell in the 2-to 5 dollar daily earnings group. The proportion of workers earning less than 2 dollars was smaller in the South than in the Northeast and North Central regions because regular workers with additional perquisites made up a smaller proportion of the total workers in the South.

The West stands by itself in comparison of daily earnings by regions. Only 5 percent of the hired farm workers in January 1947 received less than \$2 a day and nearly two-thirds earned more than \$5 a day. A fifth of the workers made \$8 or more a day and 5 percent \$10 or more. Cash wage rates in the West, particularly the Pacific Coast States, have always been higher than in other parts of the country.

A fourth of hired farm workers earned less than \$10 a week. (Table 12) In January 1947, a fourth of the men working for wages on farms in the United States received less than \$10 in cash for a week's work. A little more than a fourth made \$10 to \$20 while the fourth of the workers making the largest wages earned \$30 or more. Only 11 percent averaged more than \$40 per week. A good many hired farm workers, however, receive a house and other privileges or room and board. Some are members of the operator's family and they may receive a small part of the profits of the farm or of a particular enterprise at the end of the year. Individuals may work on more than one farm during the week, although this is not so common in January as at other seasons. In such cases, only a part of workers' weekly earnings would have been counted.

Weekly cash earnings were lowest in the South. Here more than two-thirds of the male hired workers earned less than \$20 a week with about half of this group getting less than \$10. Very few workers made more than \$35. Low weekly earnings in the South are due to lower than average wage rates and fewer hours of work than in other parts of the country.

In the North Central region distributions of workers by earnings were similar to those for the country as a whole, except for a higher percentage of workers in the 20-to 29 dollar class and a smaller proportion in the group receiving more than \$40. In the Northeast a smaller proportion of workers fell in the group earning less than \$20 than for the national total and a somewhat larger percentage in the 20-to 39-dollar weekly earnings group. Weekly earnings in the West followed a different pattern than in other regions. Earnings of \$35 a week or more were received by about half of the male hired workers not employed in crews. A little less than a fourth of the workers made less than \$20 a week.

WAGE RATES PAID HIRED FARM WORKERS

Day rates more common in the South. (Table 13) The most common type of rate for hired farm workers in the South in January 1947 was the day rate. Nearly a half of the workers were paid by this method. Daily wage rates covered half of the workers in the South Central region but only a little more than a third in the South Atlantic region. Hourly rates were more important in this region, where about a fourth of the workers were hired on this basis, than in the remainder of the South. Harvest operations which were in progress in Florida helped to increase the proportion of workers paid day rates. In the North Central States monthly rates were paid to 40 percent of the hired workers. Weekly, daily, and hourly rates were of less importance. Weekly rates were paid to 40 percent of the hired workers in the Northeast and monthly rates to 30 percent. Hourly rates were the next most important. In the West monthly, hourly, and piece rates were about equally important as types of wage rates for hired farm labor in January. Per hour and piecework rates were used largely for seasonal harvest work in California and southern Arizona and monthly rates were used for regular workers in all parts of the West.

Types of wage rates most commonly used vary by seasons as well as by regions. They are chiefly determined by the type of work done and the type of worker employed. In the Northeast, for instance, surveys made since 1945 show that during the winter and spring months per month and per week rates are most important. During this time of year about two-thirds of the hired farm workers are hired to work for the whole year or for the crop season. Work consists mainly of care of livestock and poultry and some soil preparation and planting jobs in the spring.

Comparisons of types of wage rates used show that for the entire country weekly rates in January 1947 were used for a slightly greater proportion of farm workers than in March 1945 when it might be expected that the type of work would be about the same as in January. This shift toward greater use of weekly rates of pay for hired farm workers was evident in all regions but it was more pronounced in the North Central region. In the South and West the somewhat larger proportion of workers paid weekly rates in January 1947 than in March 1945 was probably due mainly to differences in work done.

During the harvest season (July 1946 and September 1945 surveys) in the Northeast the proportion of workers receiving monthly and weekly rates was only about half that in the winter and early spring. (January 1947, March and May 1945 surveys.) The actual number probably remained about the same but the addition of many seasonal workers decreased the proportion of workers paid by the month or week. Per hour and piece rates became more important during the harvest season. These rates are commonly used to pay workers hired for only short periods of time. Farmers hire people to do a particular job and they use a method of payment which makes it possible to pay for actual work done. Piece rates were a little more important in the fall when many of the fruit and vegetable crops of the region were harvested. Hourly rates were of greatest importance during the summer period for harvest of grains and hay.

In the North Central States monthly rates were most common except during the peak of harvest work in late July. Agricultural operations in this region because of the crops grown and the family-type farm are such that seasonal short-time labor is not so important as in most other regions of the country. Many farmers do all or most of their work themselves with the help of their families. Labor is usually hired on these farms only for very short special jobs. Many other mid-Western farms which raise livestock need hired help during the entire year. In the North Central States, to a large extent, crops are those that can be handled by machinery and thus require very little hand labor for which short-time seasonal hired workers are used.

Monthly rates accounted for 40 to 47 percent of the hired workers in the winter and spring in the North Central region in the periods covered by the surveys. Monthly rates were least important in July when they were used for about a fifth of the hired farm workers but they were increasingly important again in the early fall. In the fall they were used for between a fourth and a third of all workers. Weekly rates were used for about 10 percent or less of the workers hired in most seasons, except in January 1947, as mentioned earlier. Rates per day were used for almost a fourth of the hired farm workers in spring and summer but in fall and winter they were used for only about 15 percent. Hourly rates were used most often in summer and fall. In the July survey, they were the most important rate. Piece rates were not used to any great extent except in the fall when harvest of fruit and truck crops was in progress. In July a considerable proportion of the hired farm workers were paid custom rates--rates which included payment for the use of machinery in addition to labor. Most of these workers were engaged in wheat harvesting.

In the South, day rates were the most common method of paying hired labor except during cotton picking. During the more or less slack season from January through March nearly half of the hired farm workers were paid day rates. In May and July nearly two-thirds of the hired hands were paid by the day but in the fall, only about a fourth were so paid. Paying for cotton picking on a piece-rate basis was largely responsible for the fact that a little more than half of the South's hired farm workers were paid piece rates at the time of the September 1945 survey. Hourly rates were paid to about a fifth of the hired farm workers in this region in all seasons except fall. Monthly and weekly rates were not especially common. Each were used for less than 10 percent of the hired farm workers at all times of the year except January. Even for this date neither method covered more than 14 percent of the total number of hired workers.

Monthly and weekly wage rates are less frequently used in the South than in the Northeast and the North Central States, mainly because of the differences in type of agriculture and the share cropper system. As livestock production, especially dairying and poultry raising, are secondary enterprises in much of the South, workers are not needed every day as in the Northeast and North Central regions. In these areas, farmers often hire workers by the week or month because they have work for them every day regardless of weather conditions, and also because it is a method of being sure of a supply of labor when the need is greatest. In the South the share cropper system helps to give assurance of a supply of labor during peak needs. The share cropper receives his house and in many cases credit for food and clothing. He is expected to work on the plantation operator's crop when he is not busy on his own.

Monthly rates are important in the West but much less so than in the Northeast and North Central regions. During the winter and spring a fifth to a fourth of the hired farm workers were paid monthly rates. Weekly rates were seldom used. Monthly rates in the West are the common method of paying cowhands and sheepherders who can be kept busy most of the time. Much hired labor in the West is used for cultivation and harvest of specialty crops, like truck crops, fruit, berries, and sugar beets, which are usually short seasonal jobs. Western farmers in general make use of a less stable labor supply than those in other regions of the country. They do not employ as large a percentage of regular year-round workers nor do they have share croppers as a basis for their labor supply. They depend to a greater extent on the migrant worker, who moves from area to area and from crop to crop, to fill their need for help on many short-time jobs.

Hourly rates were widely used in the West in all seasons. During late spring, summer, and early fall they accounted for nearly half of the hired farm workers. In early spring they accounted for nearly two-thirds of the workers but in winter between a fourth and a third. Piece work rates were paid to a considerable number of workers during all seasons, except during the low point of hired farm employment in early spring. The largest proportion paid these rates was about a third, in September.

Larger proportion of workers receive meals in winter. (Table 14) A somewhat larger proportion of hired farm workers received meals in addition to cash wages in January than during any of the other seasons covered by previous surveys. However, even in January, a little less than a third of all hired workers in the entire country received two or more meals a day. The practice of providing meals to hired workers was most common in the North Central region where about half of the hired workers received meals during winter and spring. During summer and fall when a larger proportion of seasonal workers were employed the proportion of workers receiving meals dropped slightly. The pattern in the Northeast was much the same as in the North Central States but at a slightly lower level. In the South and West, meals were furnished to a small proportion of workers, with the largest percentage receiving meals in January and the smallest in fall.

During winter and spring season nearly half of the hired farm workers in the South were furnished separate houses in addition to cash wages. In the Northeast and North Central regions about a fourth of the hired laborers received houses during the winter and spring. In all these regions the proportion of hired workers receiving houses dropped during the summer and fall.

In the West, hired workers having the use of houses were about a fifth of the total number of workers at all survey periods. The larger proportion of hired hands receiving houses in the South is probably due to the practice of hiring share croppers for work on the operator's part of the plantation. These workers receive houses as part of the share cropper system but they are also counted as receiving a house when doing hired work for the plantation operator.

The practice of furnishing lodging-room, laundry, etc.--in addition to cash wages followed, by regions and by seasons, the same pattern as that of furnishing meals. This is because meals are usually furnished to those workers who receive lodging.

Some wage rates in January 1947 down seasonally. (Table 16) Wage rates most commonly paid to regular hired farm workers in January 1947 were lower than in July 1946 in the North Central region and the West but higher in the Northeast and South. Changes in rates per month with and without meals and rates per week without meals are difficult to appraise. Ordinarily wage rates are seasonally lower in January than in July but during a period of a rising level of wage rates seasonal movements may be hidden by a time trend. This appears to be true of changes in wage rates in the Northeast and South--the Northeast in which industry strongly competes with agriculture for wage workers and the South where farm wage rates have generally been lower than in other parts of the country.

Earnings highest for rates usually paid seasonal workers. (Table 17) In all regions except the South, piece rates and per hour rates without meals gave workers the largest hourly earnings. This has been the usual relationship in previous surveys. In the South Atlantic States, workers paid piece rates had hourly earnings as large as those paid by the week without meals but in each of the three southern regions monthly or weekly rates, without meals, gave larger hourly earnings than daily or hourly rates without meals. Monthly and weekly rates yielded larger hourly earnings in the South than day or hour rates because of a larger proportion of nonwhite workers in the group paid daily or hourly rates. However, weekly earnings in most cases were greatest for those workers paid monthly or weekly rates, without meals. These workers put in more working time per week than did workers paid day or hour rates without meals.

NUMBER OF HIRED FARM WORKERS, JANUARY 5-11, 1947

Third as many hired workers in January as in July. (Table 20) The number of hired workers on farms in the United States in January 1947 was a little less than a third of the number in July 1946. These dates are very nearly the high and low seasonal points for hired farm employment. With the exception of the southern parts of California and Arizona, the Gulf Coast area, and Florida very little field work was in progress in January.

The number of hired workers in the South and in the North Central States showed the greatest seasonal variation. In these regions there were only a little more than a fourth as many hired workers as in the peak period, as shown by previous surveys. In the West, hired employment in January was a third of what it was in the peak period for that region, in September. The smallest seasonal change was in the Northeast, where dairying and poultry production maintained the need for hired help. Even here, the number of hired workers was only 38 percent of the number in July 1946.

In January 1947 the South had a little more than 40 percent of the Nation's hired farm workers. This was a little smaller proportion than in previous surveys for other seasons, when hired employment in the South accounted for from about half to a little more than half of the United States total. The proportion of the total number of hired workers in the Northeast was the largest for any season but it amounted to only 13 percent. About a fourth of the country's hired workers were employed in the North Central States in January. This was about the same percentage as in July but more than in any other season. The West's share of hired farm workers in January was a fifth. This proportion remained fairly steady for all seasons except for a slight drop in July.

Less seasonal variation in farms with hired labor than in employment. The number of farms with hired labor decreased less than did hired employment from the summer peak to the winter low. For the entire country there were a little more than half as many farms with hired labor in January as in July. In the West the number of farms on which hired labor was used in January was about two-thirds of the number in July but the same as in March 1945. The seasonal low in the West generally comes sometime between January and March. The decrease in the number of farms in the Northeast from the peak was only a little smaller than in the West. In the North Central region and the South the number of farms using hired labor was down to slightly less than half the summer peak.

The South and the North Central regions together had about the same proportion of the number of farms using hired farm workers at all survey dates. The two regions together generally have nearly three-fourths of the farms on which hired labor is used. In July each region had about the same proportion of hired farm workers but at all other seasons the larger proportion was in the South with the greatest differences in May and September. The Northeast and the West had about the same proportion of farms with hired labor in each region at all seasons of the year but in January, they had a slightly larger proportion.

Greater percentage of hired farm workers on farms with one worker in January. (Table 21) Farms with only one hired farm worker had a greater proportion of the total hired farm workers in winter than at any other time of the year covered by previous surveys in this series. The number of farms using only one worker were also a larger part of the total number of farms in the Nation with hired workers. In the Northeast, in January, 70 percent of the farms with hired workers had one worker but employed only 40 percent of the total number of hired workers for the region. The proportion of farms with one worker and the proportion of the total number of workers on these farms declined as the season progressed. By summer and fall, during the period of greatest activity on farms, less than 20 percent of the region's hired workers were on farms with one worker but these farms still made up a little more than half of the farms with hired labor. On the other hand, farms with more than three hired workers accounted for 7 percent of the farms with hired labor and 30 percent of the workers in January, but in the fall they were 20 percent of the hiring farms and had 64 percent of the hired farm workers.

The proportion of farms with one hired worker and the percentage of all workers on these farms was highest in January and decreased to a low at the season of peak employment in all regions. However, there were large variations in level. In the North Central region farms with only one hired worker amounted to about 80 percent of the total number of farms hiring labor during winter and spring. More than half to nearly two-thirds of the hired workers in this region were employed on these farms.

In July and September the proportion of farms with one worker was about two-thirds to three fourths of the total and the number of hired workers on these farms dropped to about a third of the total. Farms with more than three hired workers amounted to less than 5 percent of the farms with hired workers in the winter and spring and to about 10 percent of the total in summer and fall. Workers on these farms made up 12 percent of the total in January and increased to nearly a fifth in May, then jumped to nearly a half in summer and fall.

In the South, farms with more than three workers were a third or a little more of the farms on which hired labor was used in the summer and fall. Three-fourths of the hired farm workers were employed on these farms. A little more than half of the hired workers in the South were employed on farms with more than three hired workers in the spring and 43 percent in winter. The proportion of farms with more than three hired workers was 12 percent in January and it increased to 18 percent in May. The proportion of one worker farms in the South decreased from 62 percent in winter to about a third in summer and fall but remained at half or more during the spring months. Hired workers on these farms accounted for less than 10 percent of the total for the South during the summer and fall, about a fifth in the spring, and a little more than a fourth in January.

A larger proportion of hired farm workers were employed on farms with three or more workers in the West than in any other region. More than half the number of hired farm workers were used on these farms at all survey dates. The proportion increased from the low of a little more than half in January to 82 percent in the fall. The proportion of the total number of farms with hired labor increased from 12 percent in winter to nearly a third in fall. The number of farms with one hired worker was half or more of the total number of farms with hired labor at the spring and winter dates and it dropped to only a little less than half during the harvest season. Hired workers on these farms made up a little less than a fourth of the total in January and 10 percent or less in summer and fall.

Most farmers use little or no hired labor. (Table 22) During 1946 no hired labor was used on 44 percent of the farms in the country and less than 75 man-days of hired labor were used on another 34 percent. The group of farms with less than 75 man-days of labor used less than a tenth of the total man-days of hired labor. About a third of the total time put in at hired farm work was on farms using 1,000 or more man-days of hired labor. These farms made up only 2 percent of the total number of farms.

The proportion of farms reporting no hired labor used during 1946 was largest in the Northeast and the South and it was about the same in each of these regions. A slightly smaller proportion of farms in the North Central region and the West reported no hired labor in 1946, with the smallest proportion in the West. In the North Central region and the South, farms with no hired labor plus those with less than 75 days were more than three-fourths of the total number of farms. In the Northeast they amounted to nearly three-fourths and in the West almost two-thirds. By regions, as for the United States, a third or more of the man-days of hired labor were used on farms with 1,000 or more man-days of hired labor, except in the North Central region. In this region, the group of farms on which 250 to 499 man-days of hired labor were used accounted for nearly a third of the total hired labor time.

It will probably be noted that the distribution of farms and man-days of hired labor for 1946 as presented in this report differ from that in the report for the July 1946 survey.

These differences are in part due to sampling error but they can be largely explained by the fact that man-days of hired labor in 1946 were reported in the July 1946 survey on the basis of hired labor used up to July and the man-days of hired labor expected to be used during the remainder of the year.

CHARACTERISTICS OF HIRED FARM WORKERS, JAN. 5-11, 1947

More regular workers than seasonal workers in January. (Table 23) In general, much farm work in winter is such that little hired labor is required or when required is needed steadily. The winter and early spring surveys indicate this by showing that regular workers made up more than half of the total farm employment. As field work starts, regular workers begin to make up a smaller proportion of the total. They were less than half of the total number of hired farm workers in May. During the summer and fall harvest seasons regular hired workers amounted to only a fifth of the total number employed. In actual numbers, regular workers remained at a fairly even level during the entire year in comparison with seasonal workers. They reached their peak number in March and then dropped off during the rest of the year, reaching a low point in January. In many cases, regular workers are not hired until planting begins in spring and they are kept only until harvest is completed. In January, however, more than three-fourths of the regular workers were expected to be employed more than 300 days during 1947.

The number of seasonal workers fluctuated widely from less than a half million in January to more than two and a half million in July and September, the harvest season. The largest proportion of seasonal workers were hired for less than 75 days or were crew workers.

Few women hired for farm work in winter. (Table 26) Women are not an important source of hired farm labor during winter and early spring. They accounted for only 4 percent of the hired farm workers in the country in January and 9 percent in March. In July they were a little more than a fifth of the hired-worker total and in September about a fourth. Women are generally hired for work in cultivation and harvest of crop, especially fruit, truck crops, and cotton. Chopping and picking cotton are probably the most common jobs for women. Other specific work for which women are hired are harvesting and packing fruit and berries, hoeing, and weeding, and harvesting truck crops, and blocking sugar beets.

Women are more commonly hired for farm work in the South than in any other region. About two-thirds of the women who were hired in January and September, about three-fourths in July and a little more than three-fourths in March and May were in the South. In March, May, and September, nearly three-fourths of these women hired farm workers in the South were nonwhite. Nonwhite women were between a half and two-thirds of the total number of women hired for farm work in July and a little less than a half in January. The West was the next most important region in the use of women hired farm workers. About twice as many women were used in this region as in either the Northeast or North Central regions in late spring, summer, or fall.

Many hired workers related to the farm operator. (Table 28) In January 1947 about a third of the hired farm workers in the Northeast and the North Central region were related to the farm operator. As more workers are hired during the year the proportion of related hired workers decreased. It was still a fourth or a little more in each of these regions at the time of the two spring surveys. During harvest related workers made up about 15 percent of the hired farm workers in the Northeast and about 20 percent in the North Central region.

In both South and West the percentage of related hired farm workers ranged from 5 to 12 percent.

In the Northeast, sons and daughters made up a little more than a half to three-fourths of the hired farm workers related to the operator - in various seasons of the year. Sons and daughters did not make up as large a proportion of the related hired farm workers in the North Central region as in the Northeast. However, children of the operator were a little more than half of the related workers except for the July survey. Sons and daughters in the South and West made up only 2 to 4 percent of the total number of hired farm workers at any season of the year.

TABLES

- Table 1. Average hourly cash wages of hired farm workers, United States and regions, specified dates
- Table 2. Average hourly cash wages of hired farm workers by race in the South, specified dates
- Table 3. Average hourly cash wages of hired farm workers on farms with hired labor used in 1946, by expected duration of employment in 1947, United States and major regions, January 1947
- Table 4. Distribution of male hired farm workers, by hourly cash wages, United States and major regions, January 5-11, 1947
- Table 5. Average cash wages earned and time worked by hired farm workers, United States and major regions, specified dates
- Table 6. Average cash wages earned and time worked by hired farm workers, by expected duration of employment in 1947, United States and major regions, January 1947
- Table 7. Average cash wages earned and time worked by hired farm workers, by race and sex, United States and the South, January 1947
- Table 8. Average cash wages earned and time worked by hired farm workers by relationship to farm operator, United States and major regions, January 1947
- Table 9. Average cash wages earned and time worked for regular and seasonal hired farm workers, by number of hired workers employed on farms, United States and major regions, January 1947
- Table 10. Distribution of hired farm workers by hours worked on the reporting farm, United States and major regions, January 5-11, 1947
- Table 11. Distribution of male hired farm workers, by daily cash wages earned, United States and major regions, January 5-11, 1947
- Table 12. Distribution of male hired farm workers, by weekly cash wages earned on reporting farm, United States and major regions, January 5-11, 1947
- Table 13. Distribution of hired farm workers, by type of wage rate, United States and major regions, January 5-11, 1947

- Table 14. Distribution of hired farm workers by specified perquisite items received, United States and major regions, January 5-11, 1947
- Table 15. Distribution of regular and seasonal hired farm workers, by specified perquisite items received, United States and major regions, January 5-11, 1947.
- Table 16. Average cash wage rates of hired farm workers by type of wage rate, United States and major regions, specified dates.
- Table 17. Average cash wages and hours worked by type of wage rate, United States and major regions, January 5-11, 1947
- Table 18. Average cash wages and hours worked for regular hired farm workers paid specified types of wage rates, United States and major regions, specified dates.
- Table 19. Average cash wages and hours worked for seasonal hired farm workers paid specified types of wage rates, United States and major regions, specified dates.
- Table 20. Farms with hired labor and number of hired farm workers employed, United States and major regions, specified dates.
- Table 21. Distribution of farms with hired labor and of hired farm workers, by number of workers employed, United States and major regions, Jan. 1947.
- Table 22. Distribution of all farms, farms with hired labor and their hired farm workers in January 1947, by man-days of hired labor used on farms in 1946, United States and major regions.
- Table 23. Distribution of hired farm workers by expected duration of employment on the reporting farm in 1947, United States, specified dates.
- Table 24. Distribution of hired farm workers by expected duration of employment on reporting farm in 1947, United States and major regions, January 1947
- Table 25. Number and proportion of crew and custom hired farm workers, United States and major regions, January 5-11, 1947
- Table 26. Distribution of hired farm workers by race and sex, United States and major regions, specified dates.
- Table 27. Distribution of hired farm workers by race and sex, United States and major regions, January 5-11, 1947.
- Table 28. Distribution of hired farm workers by relationship to farm operator, United States and major regions, January 5-11, 1947
- Table 29. Distribution of regular and seasonal hired workers on farms by number of hired workers employed on the farm, United States and major regions, January 5-11, 1947
- Table 30. Distribution of regular and seasonal hired farm workers in January 1947 by man-days of hired labor used in 1946 on the reporting farm, United States and major regions.

Table 1. Average hourly cash wages of hired farm workers, United States and regions, specified dates ^{1/}

Area	January 5-11, 1947 Cents	July 14-20, 1946 Cents	September 16-22, 1945 Cents	May 20-26, 1945 Cents	March 18-24, 1945 Cents
United States	48	46	48	37	35
Northeast	46	44	49	40	34
North Central	39	44	52	30	28
East North Central	37	---	---	---	---
West North Central	42	---	---	---	---
South	44	35	32	26	29
South Atlantic	45	---	---	---	---
East South Central	46	---	---	---	---
West South Central	40	---	---	---	---
West	75	67	73	67	62

^{1/} Excludes 21,000 custom workers.

Table 2. Average hourly cash wages of hired farm workers by race in the South, specified dates ^{1/}

Race	January 5-11, 1947 Cents	July 14-20, 1946 Cents	September 16-22, 1945 Cents	May 20-26, 1945 Cents	March 18-24, 1945 Cents
White	47	38	35	30	30
Nonwhite	40	32	30	23	28

^{1/} Excludes 7,000 custom workers

Table 3. Average hourly cash wages of hired farm workers on farms with hired labor used in 1946, by expected duration of employment in 1947, United States and major regions, January 1947 ^{1/}

Area and man-days of hired labor used on farms in 1946	All hired workers Cents	Workers not employed in crews		Crew workers 2/ Cents
		Regular Cents	Seasonal Cents	
United States				
Farms with hired labor in 1946				
1 - 249 man-days	43	37	47	60
250 - 499 man-days	40	38	51	99
500 and over man-days	54	54	54	73
Northeast				
Farms with hired labor in 1946				
1 - 249 man-days	41	36	51	--
250 - 499 man-days	33	32	3/	--
500 and over man-days	53	51	67	--
North Central				
Farms with hired labor in 1946				
1 - 249 man-days	37	32	43	--
250 - 499 man-days	37	35	3/	--
500 and over man-days	46	45	3/	--
East North Central				
Farms with hired labor in 1946				
1 - 249 man-days	34	31	38	--
250 - 499 man-days	34	33	3/	--
500 and over man-days	43	43	3/	--
West North Central				
Farms with hired labor in 1946				
1 - 249 man-days	40	32	47	--
250 - 499 man-days	40	38	--	--
500 and over man-days	49	48	3/	--
South				
Farms with hired labor in 1946				
1 - 249 man-days	40	37	42	--
250 - 499 man-days	36	33	42	--
500 and over man-days	49	48	48	63
South Atlantic				
Farms with hired labor in 1946				
1 - 249 man-days	41	36	45	--
250 - 499 man-days	32	30	3/	--
500 and over man-days	51	50	41	63
East South Central				
Farms with hired labor in 1946				
1 - 249 man-days	38	3/	38	--
250 - 499 man-days	41	3/	44	--
500 and over man-days	54	50	3/	--
West South Central				
Farms with hired labor in 1946				
1 - 249 man-days	43	3/	43	--
250 - 499 man-days	38	35	3/	--
500 and over man-days	40	40	41	--
West				
Farms with hired labor in 1946				
1 - 249 man-days	76	57	96	60
250 - 499 man-days	69	64	84	99
500 and over man-days	77	75	87	117

^{1/} Excludes 21,000 custom workers.

^{2/} Includes a few workers with duration of employment not reported.

^{3/} Estimates not shown because less than 25 workers were reported.

Table 4. Distribution of male hired farm workers, by hourly cash wages, United States and major regions, January 5-11, 1947 ^{1/}

Hourly cash wages	United States		North Central		East		South Atlantic		West	
	Percent		Percent		Percent		Percent		Percent	
	United States	North Central	East	South Atlantic	West	South Atlantic	West	South Atlantic	West	West
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 15	3.5	7.0	5.8	6.3	5.3	2.2	2.9	2.6	0.8	0.4
15 - 24	10.6	11.5	15.2	17.2	13.1	10.9	10.1	6.0	17.6	1.4
25 - 34	19.2	11.1	18.9	18.8	18.8	26.7	29.6	29.8	18.9	5.6
35 - 44	17.1	13.1	18.5	21.2	15.6	21.4	20.5	20.1	24.2	5.9
45 - 54	16.6	18.8	15.2	13.8	16.7	20.0	15.9	17.5	28.9	7.2
55 - 64	8.9	15.5	9.1	9.6	8.5	6.8	4.7	13.4	2.4	9.2
65 - 74	5.1	6.9	5.6	3.6	7.8	2.5	4.1	1.2	1.8	9.9
75 - 84	6.5	8.0	4.6	2.9	6.4	2.9	3.1	1.9	3.5	18.2
85 - 94	4.1	5.0	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.8	2.6	1.9	0.8	14.3
95 - 104	4.8	1.9	3.2	1.7	5.0	2.2	2.3	3.0	1.1	17.1
105 and over	3.6	1.2	2.4	3.0	1.7	2.6	4.2	2.6	-	10.8

^{1/} Excludes 21,000 custom workers and crew workers.

Table 5. Average cash wages earned and time worked by hired farm workers,
United States and major regions, specified dates 1/

Area and date	Cash wages earned			Time worked		
	(on reporting farm)			(on reporting farm)		
	Hourly	Daily	Weekly	per day	per week	per week
	Dollars			Number		
<u>United States</u>						
January 5-11, 1947	: 0.48	3.70	19.70	7.7	5.3	41
July 14-20, 1946	: .46	4.40	18.00	9.7	4.1	39
September 16-22, 1945	: .48	4.40	19.50	9.3	4.4	41
May 20-26, 1945	: .37	3.60	16.80	9.7	4.6	45
March 18-24, 1945	: .35	3.20	15.80	9.1	5.0	45
<u>Northeast</u>						
January 5-11, 1947	: .46	3.80	23.00	8.3	6.1	50
July 14-20, 1946	: .44	3.80	19.90	8.6	5.2	45
September 16-22, 1945	: .49	4.70	21.90	9.4	4.7	44
May 20-26, 1945	: .40	3.80	22.20	9.6	5.8	56
March 18-24, 1945	: .34	3.30	19.40	9.7	5.9	57
<u>North Central</u>						
January 5-11, 1947	: .39	3.10	18.30	7.9	5.9	46
July 14-20, 1946	: .44	4.60	22.50	10.5	4.8	51
September 16-22, 1945	: .52	4.90	24.70	9.4	5.1	48
May 20-26, 1945	: .30	3.20	18.00	10.7	5.6	60
March 18-24, 1945	: .28	2.90	16.30	10.3	5.7	58
<u>East North Central</u>						
January 5-11, 1947	: .37	3.00	18.10	8.2	6.0	49
<u>West North Central</u>						
January 5-11, 1947	: .42	3.20	18.40	7.5	5.8	43
<u>South</u>						
January 5-11, 1947	: .44	3.30	15.70	7.5	4.8	36
July 14-20, 1946	: .35	3.30	10.20	9.5	3.1	29
September 16-22, 1945	: .32	2.90	11.00	9.2	3.7	34
May 20-26, 1945	: .26	2.50	9.80	9.6	3.9	37
March 18-24, 1945	: .29	2.60	11.20	9.0	4.3	39
<u>South Atlantic</u>						
January 5-11, 1947	: .45	3.40	16.30	7.5	4.8	36
<u>East South Central</u>						
January 5-11, 1947	: .46	3.40	15.60	7.4	4.6	34
<u>West South Central</u>						
January 5-11, 1947	: .40	2.90	14.70	7.4	5.0	37
<u>West</u>						
January 5-11, 1947	: .75	5.70	30.00	7.5	5.3	40
July 14-20, 1946	: .67	6.40	34.80	9.6	5.4	52
September 16-22, 1945	: .73	6.80	37.00	9.2	5.5	50
May 20-26, 1945	: .67	6.20	33.80	9.2	5.5	51
March 18-24, 1945	: .62	4.90	27.20	7.8	5.6	44

1/ Excludes 21,000 custom workers in January, 120,000 in July, 132,000 in September, 87,000 in May, and 30,000 in March.

Table 6. Average cash wages earned and time worked by hired farm workers, by expected duration of employment in 1947, United States and major regions, January 1947 ^{1/}

Area and duration of employment	Cash wages earned				Time worked		
	January 5-11, 1947				January 5-11, 1947		
	(on reporting farm)				(on reporting farm)		
	Hourly	Daily	Weekly	per day	per week	per week	Hours
	Dollars				Number		
<u>United States</u>							
Regular workers	.047	3.70	22.60	7.9	6.1	48	
300 days or more	.47	3.70	24.00	7.9	6.4	51	
150 - 299 days	.46	3.50	16.70	7.7	4.8	37	
Seasonal workers	.52	3.80	14.70	7.2	3.9	28	
75 - 149 days	.51	3.50	13.50	6.9	3.8	26	
Less than 75 days	.48	3.30	11.70	7.0	3.5	24	
Crew workers	.75	5.50	18.10	7.3	3.3	24	
Workers with days unspecified ^{2/}	.52	3.90	18.80	7.5	4.8	36	
<u>Northeast</u>							
Regular workers	.44	3.80	24.50	8.5	6.5	55	
300 days or more	.44	3.80	25.00	8.6	6.7	57	
Seasonal workers	.58	4.00	16.40	6.9	4.1	28	
<u>North Central</u>							
Regular workers	.38	3.10	20.40	8.1	6.6	54	
300 days or more	.38	3.10	20.70	8.2	6.7	55	
Seasonal workers	.45	3.20	13.70	7.0	4.3	30	
<u>East North Central</u>							
Regular workers	.36	3.10	20.10	8.4	6.6	55	
300 days or more	.37	3.10	20.80	8.5	6.7	57	
Seasonal workers	.40	3.00	12.10	7.4	4.1	30	
<u>West North Central</u>							
Regular workers	.40	3.10	20.70	7.8	6.6	52	
300 days or more	.39	3.00	20.60	7.8	6.8	53	
Seasonal workers	.49	3.30	14.70	6.8	4.5	30	
<u>South</u>							
Regular workers	.43	3.30	17.90	7.5	5.5	41	
300 days or more	.44	3.30	19.40	7.4	6.0	44	
150 - 299 days	.41	3.30	14.90	7.9	4.6	36	
Seasonal workers	.45	3.30	13.00	7.3	3.9	29	
Crew workers	.63	5.00	30.20	8.0	6.0	48	
<u>South Atlantic</u>							
Regular workers	.44	3.30	17.90	7.6	5.3	41	
300 days or more	.45	3.40	19.20	7.4	5.7	42	
150 - 299 days	.42	3.30	15.80	8.0	4.8	38	
Seasonal workers	.48	3.50	13.70	7.2	3.9	28	
Crew workers	.63	5.00	30.20	8.0	6.0	48	
<u>East South Central</u>							
Regular workers	.47	3.50	21.00	7.5	6.0	45	
300 days or more	.47	3.50	22.30	7.5	6.3	47	
Seasonal workers	.45	3.30	10.70	7.3	3.2	24	
<u>West South Central</u>							
Regular workers	.38	2.80	14.50	7.3	5.2	38	
300 days or more	.37	2.60	15.70	7.2	6.0	43	
Seasonal workers	.42	3.10	14.90	7.5	4.7	35	
<u>West</u>							
Regular workers	.72	5.50	35.40	7.7	6.4	49	
300 days or more	.72	5.60	35.90	7.7	6.5	50	
Seasonal workers	.88	6.10	21.00	7.0	3.4	24	
Crew workers	1.01	8.00	10.10	5.9	1.7	10	

^{1/} Excludes 21,000 custom workers. ^{2/} It has been assumed that these workers were seasonal workers in grouping them with those whose expected duration of employment was reported to be less than 150 days on the reporting farm.

Table 7. Average cash wages earned and time worked by hired farm workers, by race and sex, United States and the South, January 1947 ^{1/}

Area, race, and sex	Cash wages earned January			Time worked January		
	: 5-11, 1947 (on reporting farm)			: 5-11, 1947 (on reporting farm)		
	: : Hourly	: : Daily	: : Weekly	: : per day	: : per week	: : per week
		Dollars			Number	
<u>United States</u>						
White	: 0.49	3.80	21.00	7.8	5.5	43
Male	: .49	3.80	21.20	7.9	5.5	43
Female	: .51	2.80	14.20	5.5	5.0	28
Nonwhite	: .45	3.30	15.00	7.3	4.6	33
Male	: .45	3.30	15.40	7.4	4.6	34
Female	: .44	2.40	9.10	5.5	3.7	21
<u>South</u>						
White	: .47	3.50	17.50	7.6	4.9	38
Male	: .47	3.60	17.80	7.7	5.0	38
Nonwhite	: .40	2.90	13.00	7.2	4.5	33
Male	: .40	2.90	13.50	7.3	4.6	33
<u>South Atlantic</u>						
White	: .49	3.60	17.80	7.3	5.0	37
Male	: .49	3.70	18.50	7.5	5.0	38
Nonwhite	: .42	3.20	14.70	7.6	4.6	35
Male	: .42	3.30	15.60	7.8	4.7	37
<u>East South Central</u>						
White	: .48	3.70	17.50	7.6	4.7	36
Male	: .48	3.70	17.10	7.7	4.7	36
Nonwhite	: .41	2.90	12.00	7.0	4.2	29
Male	: .41	2.90	12.20	7.1	4.2	30
<u>West South Central</u>						
White	: .42	3.30	17.10	7.9	5.1	41
Male	: .42	3.40	17.50	7.9	5.2	41
Nonwhite	: .33	2.10	9.80	6.4	4.7	30
Male	: .33	2.10	9.90	6.4	4.7	30

^{1/} Excludes custom workers.

Table 8. Average cash wages earned and time worked by hired farm workers by relationship to farm operator, United States and major regions, January 1947 1/

Area and relationship	Cash wages earned			Time worked		
	January 5-11, 1947			January 5-11, 1947		
	(on reporting farm)			(on reporting farm)		
	Hourly	Daily	Weekly	per day	per week	per week
	Dollars			Number		
<u>United States</u>						
Son or daughter	.034	2.80	17.70	8.0	6.4	51
Other relative	.41	3.10	16.60	7.6	5.4	41
No relation, noncrew worker	.52	3.90	20.70	7.6	5.3	40
Crew worker <u>2/</u>	.75	5.50	18.10	7.3	3.3	24
<u>Northeast</u>						
Son or daughter	.33	2.80	19.20	8.5	6.8	58
Other relative	.41	3.20	20.40	7.8	6.4	50
No relation, noncrew worker	.50	4.10	23.90	8.2	5.8	48
<u>North Central</u>						
Son or daughter	.31	2.50	17.00	8.1	6.8	55
Other relative	.32	2.50	15.20	7.9	6.0	47
No relation, noncrew worker	.43	3.30	18.90	7.8	5.7	44
<u>East North Central</u>						
Son or daughter	.30	2.50	17.50	8.5	7.0	59
Other relative	.31	2.50	15.70	8.3	6.2	51
No relation, noncrew worker	.40	3.20	18.30	8.1	5.7	46
<u>West North Central</u>						
Son or daughter	.33	2.50	16.50	7.7	6.6	51
Other relative	.34	2.50	14.50	7.4	5.7	42
No relation, noncrew worker	.46	3.40	19.60	7.4	5.7	42
<u>South</u>						
Son or daughter	.38	2.60	13.30	7.0	5.0	35
Other relative	.36	2.50	11.00	7.1	4.4	31
No relation, noncrew worker	.46	3.40	16.30	7.4	4.8	36
Crew worker <u>2/</u>	.63	5.00	30.20	8.0	6.0	48
<u>West</u>						
Son or daughter	.56	4.70	29.00	8.3	6.2	52
Other relative	.72	5.30	30.60	7.4	5.8	43
No relation, noncrew worker	.78	5.90	34.00	7.6	5.7	43
Crew worker <u>2/</u>	1.01	6.00	10.10	5.9	1.7	10

1/ Excludes 21,000 custom workers.

2/ Relationship to farm operator not asked for crew workers.

Table 9. Average cash wages earned and time worked for regular and seasonal hired farm workers, by number of hired workers employed on farm, United States and major regions, January 1947 1/

Area and number of workers employed	Regular workers (150 days or more of employment in 1947 on reporting farm)				Seasonal workers (less than 150 days of employment in 1947 on reporting farm) 2/			
	Cash wages earned : January 5-11, 1947	Time worked : January 5-11, 1947	Hours : Days : Hours	per : per : per	Cash wages earned : January 5-11, 1947	Time worked : January 5-11, 1947	Hours : Days : Hours	per : per : per
	Dollars	Number	day : week : week	Hourly : Daily : Weekly	Dollars	Number	day : week : week	Hourly : Daily : Weekly
United States - Farms with:								
Any hired workers	0.47	7.9	6.1	48	0.52	7.2	3.9	28
1 - 3 workers	.42	7.7	6.2	48	.47	7.4	3.9	27
4 or more workers	.58	8.4	5.8	49	.60	7.4	4.0	29
Northeast - Farms with:								
Any hired workers	.44	8.5	6.5	55	.58	6.9	4.1	28
1 - 3 workers	.38	8.4	6.7	56	.46	6.4	3.9	25
4 or more workers	.61	8.8	6.1	54	.71	7.5	4.4	33
North Central - Farms with:								
Any hired workers	.38	8.1	6.6	54	.45	7.0	4.3	30
1 - 3 workers	.36	8.0	6.6	53	.43	7.0	4.5	32
4 or more workers	.51	9.2	6.7	62	-	-	-	-
East North Central - Farms with:								
Any hired workers	.35	8.4	6.6	55	.40	7.4	4.1	30
1 - 3 workers	.35	8.2	6.5	54	.39	7.4	4.2	31
4 or more workers	.45	9.5	6.7	64	-	-	-	-
West North Central - Farms with:								
Any hired workers	.40	7.8	6.6	52	.49	6.8	4.5	30
1 - 3 workers	.38	7.7	6.6	51	.46	6.8	4.7	32
4 or more workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South - Farms with:								
Any hired workers	.43	7.5	5.5	41	.45	7.3	3.9	29
1 - 3 workers	.37	6.9	5.5	38	.41	7.2	3.4	25
4 or more workers	.50	8.3	5.4	45	.50	7.4	4.6	34
South Atlantic - Farms with:								
Any hired workers	.44	7.6	5.3	41	.48	7.2	3.9	28
1 - 3 workers	.34	7.3	5.4	40	.41	7.1	3.5	24
4 or more workers	.53	7.9	5.3	42	.55	7.4	4.6	34
East South Central - Farms with:								
Any hired workers	.47	7.5	6.0	45	.45	7.3	3.2	24
1 - 3 workers	.42	6.3	5.7	36	.38	7.7	3.1	24
4 or more workers	.50	8.8	6.3	56	.62	6.5	3.5	23
West South Central - Farms with:								
Any hired workers	.38	7.3	5.2	38	.42	7.5	4.7	35
1 - 3 workers	.37	6.8	5.6	38	.43	6.9	4.0	27
4 or more workers	.39	8.8	4.4	39	.41	7.9	5.4	43
West - Farms with:								
Any hired workers	.72	7.7	6.4	49	.88	7.0	3.4	24
1 - 3 workers	.66	7.7	6.4	49	.86	6.8	4.3	30
4 or more workers	.82	7.8	6.3	49	.90	7.2	2.7	20
1/ Excludes 21,000 custom workers.								
2/ This group includes some workers for whom expected duration of employment was not reported, the majority of whom were short-time seasonal laborers.								

Table 10. Distribution of hired farm workers by hours worked on the reporting farm, United States and major regions, January 5-11, 1947 1/

Hours worked during specified week	United States		North Central		South Atlantic		East South		West South		Percent	
	: North :		: East :		: North :		: South :		: Central :		: Percent :	
	: States :		: Total :		: North :		: Total :		: South :		: Total :	
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 10	9	6	9	7	11	10	10	16	4	9		
10 - 14	5	4	5	5	5	6	5	6	8	2		
15 - 19	5	3	3	3	2	9	7	13	6	3		
20 - 34	17	10	10	11	10	24	25	12	35	10		
35 - 49	26	17	23	19	28	26	33	25	15	40		
50 - 59	17	21	18	19	17	13	10	16	15	21		
60 and over	21	39	32	36	27	12	10	12	17	15		
1/ Excludes 21,000 custom workers and 68,000 crew workers.												

Table 11. Distribution of male hired farm workers, by daily cash wages earned, United States and major regions, January 5-11, 1947 1/

Daily cash wages on reporting farm	United : North-States : east		North Central		South		East : West		Total : North : South : West		Total : South : South : West		Atlantic:Central:Central:		Percent	
	Percent		Percent		Percent		Percent		Percent		Percent		Percent		Percent	
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	5	6	6	5	7	5	4	4	7	1						
Under \$1.00																
1.00 - 1.99	13	14	19	20	18	12	13	11	13	4						
2.00 - 2.99	20	15	20	21	20	28	30	29	23	7						
3.00 - 3.99	19	16	21	20	22	22	22	18	26	10						
4.00 - 4.99	14	15	14	16	12	14	12	18	12	12						
5.00 - 5.99	13	18	12	12	11	11	6	13	17	13						
6.00 - 6.99	7	9	4	3	7	3	4	3	2	21						
7.00 - 7.99	4	4	2	2	1	2	3	2	-	12						
8.00 - 8.99	3	2	1	-	1	1	2	2	-	13						
9.00 - 9.99	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2						
10.00 and over	1	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	5						

1/ Excludes custom workers and crew workers.

Table 12. Distribution of male hired farm workers, by weekly cash wages earned on reporting farm, United States and major regions, January 5-11, 1947. 1/

Weekly cash wages on reporting farm 2/	United States		North Central		South		West	
	: North :		: East :		: South :		: West :	
	Percent	100	Percent	100	Percent	100	Percent	100
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under \$4.00	6	4	3	5	10	16	2	2
4.00 - 9.99	20	15	19	22	20	27	32	9
10.00 - 15.99	22	16	28	21	31	15	31	9
16.00 - 19.99	6	7	6	6	10	4	7	3
20.00 - 24.99	10	11	16	11	12	11	6	5
25.00 - 29.99	10	11	10	16	6	10	8	10
30.00 - 34.99	9	14	8	8	3	10	11	11
35.00 - 39.99	6	9	6	6	3	4	2	13
40.00 - 44.99	5	7	3	2	2	1	1	16
45.00 - 49.99	3	4	1	3	1	1	-	12
50.00 - 59.99	2	2	1	-	2	1	-	6
60.00 - 69.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
70.00 and over	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

1/ Excludes custom workers and crew workers.

2/ These wages do not represent total weekly cash wages for workers who worked on more than one farm or who had a nonfarm job during the specified week.

Table 13. Distribution of hired farm workers, by type of wage rate, United States and major regions,
January 5-11, 1947

Type of wage rate	United States		North Central		South		West	
	Percent		Percent		Percent		Percent	
	Total	States : east	Total	North : Central	Total	South : Atlantic	Total	West : Central
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Per month	23	30	40	36	13	8	21	27
Per week	17	40	20	15	14	19	5	5
Per day	26	9	15	17	46	36	50	6
Per hour	20	17	12	15	19	27	15	29
Piece rate	9	2/	4	5	4	5	7	28
Other 1/	5	4	9	12	4	5	2	5
Not furnished meals								
Per month	71	61	48	47	83	83	80	78
Per week	10	11	15	14	8	4	17	12
Per day	12	28	10	6	12	15	5	4
Per hour	20	6	9	9	38	30	38	3
Piece rate	18	15	9	12	18	25	15	27
Other 1/	8	2/	1	1	4	5	4	28
	3	1	4	5	3	4	1	4
Furnished meals								
Per month	29	39	52	53	17	17	20	22
Per week	13	19	25	22	5	4	4	15
Per day	5	12	10	9	2	4	2/	1
Per hour	6	3	6	8	8	6	12	3
Piece rate	2	2	3	3	1	2	2/	2
Other 1/	1	2/	3	4	2/	2/	3	2/
	2	3	5	7	1	1	1	1

1/ Includes custom work rates, annual rates and unclassified rates.

2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 14. Distribution of hired farm workers by specified prerequisite items received, United States and major regions, January 5-11, 1947

Prerequisite item 1/	United States		North Central		South		East		West		South		Central		West		Percent	
	: North :		: East :		: West :		: Total :		: North :		: South :		: Atlantic :		: Central :		: Percent	
	: States :		: North :		: Central :		: Total :		: North :		: South :		: Atlantic :		: Central :		: Percent	
Total workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
With house	32	25	25	29	21	43	41	34	57	19	34	57	19	34	57	19	34	57
With lodging	24	35	35	45	45	10	10	10	11	22	10	11	22	10	11	22	10	11
Without house or lodging	44	40	40	26	34	47	49	56	32	59	56	32	59	56	32	59	56	32
Not furnished meals	71	61	61	48	47	83	83	83	80	78	83	80	78	83	80	78	83	80
With house	28	21	21	28	18	38	37	29	49	16	29	49	16	29	49	16	29	49
With lodging	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1
Without house or lodging	41	37	37	19	27	44	45	53	30	58	45	30	58	45	30	58	45	30
Furnished meals	29	39	39	52	53	17	17	17	20	22	17	20	22	17	20	22	17	20
With house	4	4	4	1	3	5	4	5	8	3	4	5	8	4	5	8	4	5
With lodging	22	32	32	44	43	9	9	9	10	18	9	10	18	9	10	18	9	10
Without house or lodging	3	3	3	7	7	3	4	4	2	1	4	2	1	3	2	1	3	2

1/ In addition to these items many workers received other types of prerequisites.

Table 15. Distribution of regular and seasonal hired farm workers, by specified prerequisite items received, United States and major regions, January 5-11, 1947

Prerequisite item	North			Central			South		
	: United: North :	: East :	: West :	: East :	: West :	: Central :	: East :	: West :	: South :
States: east : Total: North : North: Total: South : South : West									
: : : : : : : : : : : Atlantic: Central: Central:									
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Regular workers									
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
With house	39	28	33	36	29	52	49	57	32
With lodging	34	40	53	50	57	14	13	15	42
Without house or lodging	27	32	14	14	14	34	37	28	26
Not furnished meals	61	56	44	46	41	76	78	72	62
With house	34	24	30	34	25	44	45	45	29
With lodging	3	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	8
Without house or lodging	24	29	12	11	13	31	32	25	25
Furnished meals	39	44	56	54	59	24	22	28	38
With house	5	4	3	2	4	8	5	12	3
With lodging	31	37	51	49	54	13	13	13	34
Without house or lodging	3	3	2	3	1	3	4	3	1
Seasonal workers 2/									
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
With house	19	10	10	11	9	32	29	56	4
With lodging	10	14	29	29	29	5	3	7	3
Without house or lodging	71	76	61	60	62	63	68	39	23
Not furnished meals	84	82	54	53	53	91	91	92	96
With house	18	9	8	10	6	30	27	15	3
With lodging	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Without house or lodging	65	70	45	43	46	60	63	38	92
Furnished meals	16	18	46	47	47	9	9	10	4
With house	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	1
With lodging	9	11	28	29	28	4	2	6	2
Without house or lodging	6	6	16	17	16	3	5	2	1

1/ Less than 0.5 percent.

2/ This group includes some workers for whom expected duration of employment was not reported.

Table 16. Average cash wage rates of hired farm workers by type of wage rate, United States and major regions, specified dates.

Type of rate and area	January 5-11, 1947	July 14-20, 1946	September 16-22, 1945	May 20-26, 1945	March 18-24, 1945
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<u>Month without meals</u>					
United States	117.50	113.80	108.30	108.10	99.30
Northeast	113.40	106.00	97.60	100.00	98.60
North Central	110.00	112.50	100.60	102.30	98.20
South	95.60	81.80	77.30	75.00	65.60
West	161.00	165.40	167.20	167.30	151.00
<u>Month with meals</u>					
United States	78.40	84.60	76.60	74.40	67.10
Northeast	67.90	66.30	60.20	54.50	55.90
North Central	67.70	76.30	67.00	65.70	60.50
South	63.10	58.60	53.20	45.20	43.80
West	116.80	134.00	124.30	122.60	121.80
<u>Week without meals</u>					
United States	28.40	27.80	23.20	25.80	21.60
Northeast	31.40	31.30	31.40	30.60	27.00
North Central	26.80	27.60	24.90	23.70	21.80
South	25.90	21.90	15.90	21.80	16.30
West	35.30	37.70	36.00	36.20	34.70
<u>Day without meals</u>					
United States	3.20	3.50	3.60	2.55	2.65
Northeast	3.80	5.05	8.35	5.15	5.40
North Central	3.40	4.40	3.80	3.40	3.20
South	3.10	3.25	3.00	2.40	2.35
West	6.30	5.95	6.20	4.40	4.80
<u>Hour without meals</u>					
United States	.64	.59	.63	.52	.57
Northeast	.65	.64	.57	.54	.57
North Central	.70	.62	.58	.50	.54
South	.46	.42	.42	.30	.36
West	.87	.75	.75	.75	.80

Table 17.-Average cash wages and hours worked by type of wage rate,
United States and major regions, January 5-11, 1947

Area and type of rate	Average		Average		Average hours
	wage rate	:	cash wages		per week on
			Hourly	Weekly	reporting farm
			Dollars		Number
<u>United States</u>					
Without meals	:				
Month	:	117.50	0.52	28.40	54
Week	:	28.40	.58	27.80	48
Day	:	3.20	.42	13.40	32
Hour	:	.64	.65	20.40	31
Piece rates	:	-	.77	16.60	21
With meals, month <u>1/</u>	:	78.40	.35	19.60	56
<u>Northeast</u>					
Without meals	:				
Month	:	113.40	.46	27.30	59
Week	:	31.40	.59	31.40	53
Day	:	3.80	.49	14.80	30
Hour	:	.65	.66	22.90	34
With meals, month <u>1/</u>	:	67.90	.28	16.60	60
<u>North Central</u>					
Without meals	:				
Month	:	110.00	.47	26.40	56
Week	:	26.80	.46	26.70	58
Day	:	3.40	.51	15.50	30
Hour	:	.70	.69	15.00	22
With meals, month <u>1/</u>	:	67.70	.29	16.60	56
<u>East North Central</u>					
Without meals	:				
Month	:	111.10	.46	26.10	57
Week	:	26.20	.43	26.10	61
Day	:	3.40	.50	13.30	27
With meals, month <u>1/</u>	:	66.30	.28	16.10	58
<u>West North Central</u>					
Without meals	:				
Month	:	108.70	.48	26.70	55
Day	:	3.40	.53	17.70	33
Hour	:	.72	.76	16.00	21
With meals, month <u>1/</u>	:	69.40	.32	17.20	54
<u>South</u>					
Without meals	:				
Month	:	95.60	.44	23.30	53
Week	:	25.90	.61	24.70	40
Day	:	3.10	.39	12.10	31
Hour	:	.46	.45	13.60	30
Piece rates	:	-	.67	26.10	39
With meals, month <u>1/</u>	:	63.10	.36	19.10	53

Continued--

Table 17.-Average cash wages and hours worked by type of wage rate, United States and major regions, January 5-11, 1947 (Continued)

Area and type of rate	Average	Average	Average hours	
	wage	cash wages	per week on	
	rate	Hourly	Weekly	reporting form
		Dollars	Number	
<u>South Atlantic</u>				
Without meals				
Week	27.90	0.69	26.30	38
Day	2.90	.47	11.30	30
Hour	.49	.48	16.40	34
Piece rates	-	.69	29.80	43
<u>East South Central</u>				
Without meals				
Week	26.40	.57	26.50	46
Day	3.20	.43	12.80	30
Hour	.42	.31	4.60	15
<u>West South Central</u>				
Without meals				
Month	108.20	.49	26.00	54
Day	3.00	.35	12.20	35
Hour	.44	.43	12.90	30
<u>West</u>				
Without meals				
Month	161.00	.79	39.30	50
Week	35.30	.76	35.00	46
Day	6.30	.74	35.90	48
Hour	.87	.89	32.00	36
Piece rates	-	.90	11.40	13
With meals, month <u>1/</u>	116.80	.54	28.80	53

^{1/} These averages are not directly comparable with other values in column as meals are provided in addition to the cash wages.

Note: Average hourly or weekly rates may differ slightly from their corresponding hourly or weekly cash wage equivalent for several reasons: (1) Coverage was slightly different as equivalent wages were computed for only workers with time worked reported, (2) weekly wages were rounded to the nearest dollar before computing equivalents, (3) weekly wages sometimes represented payment for less than a full week's work.

Table 13. Average cash wages and hours worked for regular hired farm workers paid specified types of wage rates, United States and major regions, specified dates.

Area, type of wage rates, and date	Number of regular hired workers paid specified type of rate	Average cash wages		Average hours worked per week
		Hourly	Weekly	
		Dollars		
United States	Number			Number
Month without meals				
January 5-11, 1947	85,000	0.53	28.30	53
July 14-20, 1946	133,000	.40	26.90	67
September 16-22, 1945	129,000	.41	26.60	65
May 20-26, 1945	145,000	.38	25.10	66
March 18-24, 1945	150,000	.35	23.00	65
Month with meals				
January 5-11, 1947	124,000	.36	20.00	56
July 14-20, 1946	169,000	.28	20.60	73
September 16-22, 1945	156,000	.26	18.20	70
May 20-26, 1945	172,000	.24	17.10	71
March 18-24, 1945	166,000	.22	15.50	69
Week without meals				
January 5-11, 1947	107,000	.58	29.20	50
July 14-20, 1946	83,000	.46	27.20	59
September 16-22, 1945	71,000	.41	23.70	58
May 20-26, 1945	91,000	.42	25.20	60
March 18-24, 1945	82,000	.36	21.00	59
Day without meals				
January 5-11, 1947	78,000	.41	16.40	40
July 14-20, 1946	139,000	.38	18.40	49
September 16-22, 1945	116,000	.35	17.70	51
May 20-26, 1945	211,000	.29	15.10	52
March 18-24, 1945	213,000	.31	13.00	42
Hour without meals				
January 5-11, 1947	78,000	.63	26.20	41
July 14-20, 1946	134,000	.61	32.30	53
September 16-22, 1945	53,000	.65	34.50	53
May 20-26, 1945	89,000	.58	29.70	51
March 18-24, 1945	104,000	.59	28.70	49
Northeast				
Month with meals				
January 5-11, 1947	22,000	.28	16.60	60
July 14-20, 1946	23,000	.22	16.30	73
September 16-22, 1945	31,000	.20	14.20	71
May 20-26, 1945	29,000	.18	12.50	71
March 18-24, 1945	30,000	.19	13.10	71
Week without meals				
January 5-11, 1947	30,000	.58	33.40	57
July 14-20, 1946	33,000	.52	32.20	63
September 16-22, 1945	21,000	.48	30.00	63
May 20-26, 1945	27,000	.48	29.90	62
March 18-24, 1945	25,000	.42	27.10	64
Week with meals				
January 5-11, 1947	14,000	.32	18.60	58
July 14-20, 1946	24,000	.26	17.90	70
September 16-22, 1945	20,000	.23	15.30	67
May 20-26, 1945	25,000	.25	16.50	65
March 18-24, 1945	21,000	.22	14.50	67

Continued--

Table 18-Average cash wages and hours worked for regular hired farm workers paid specified types of wage rates, United States and major regions, specified dates --Cont'd.

Area, type of wage rate, and date	Number of regular	Average		Average
	hired workers paid	cash wages		hours
	specified type	Hourly	Weekly	worked
	of rate			per week
	Number		Dollars	Number
North Central				
Month without meals				
January 5-11, 1947	31,000	0.48	26.40	55
July 14-20, 1946	51,000	.38	27.00	72
September 16-22, 1945	50,000	.35	24.50	70
May 20-26, 1945	49,000	.33	24.60	74
March 18-24, 1945	57,000	.32	22.40	71
Month with meals				
January 5-11, 1947	54,000	.30	16.70	57
July 14-20, 1946	97,000	.25	18.80	76
September 16-22, 1945	81,000	.22	16.10	72
May 20-26, 1945	93,000	.21	15.80	75
March 18-24, 1945	89,000	.19	13.90	74
South				
Month without meals				
January 5-11, 1947	20,000	.40	19.90	49
July 14-20, 1946	41,000	.31	19.20	62
September 16-22, 1945	36,000	.32	19.50	60
May 20-26, 1945	52,000	.30	18.30	62
March 18-24, 1945	48,000	.26	15.70	60
Week without meals				
January 5-11, 1947	46,000	.64	26.60	42
July 14-20, 1946	31,000	.37	20.30	55
September 16-22, 1945	31,000	.33	17.50	53
May 20-26, 1945	41,000	.37	21.20	58
March 18-24, 1945	40,000	.28	15.70	56
Day without meals				
January 5-11, 1947	61,000	.35	13.70	39
July 14-20, 1946	106,000	.33	15.20	47
September 16-22, 1945	88,000	.30	14.60	49
May 20-26, 1945	167,000	.26	13.20	50
March 18-24, 1945	169,000	.26	10.80	41
West				
Month without meals				
January 5-11, 1947	21,000	.79	39.90	50
July 14-20, 1946	26,000	.64	39.50	62
September 16-22, 1945	29,000	.67	40.70	60
May 20-26, 1945	28,000	.65	38.90	60
March 18-24, 1945	31,000	.57	35.10	61
Month with meals				
January 5-11, 1947	29,000	.54	29.00	53
July 14-20, 1946	33,000	.49	32.50	67
September 16-22, 1945	31,000	.44	29.70	67
May 20-26, 1945	33,000	.42	28.20	67
March 18-24, 1945	26,000	.45	28.60	64
Hour without meals				
January 5-11, 1947	24,000	.87	39.20	45
July 14-20, 1946	33,000	.82	45.60	56
September 16-22, 1945	23,000	.79	44.50	56
May 20-26, 1945	34,000	.78	41.90	58
March 18-24, 1945	41,000	.76	39.50	52

Table 19. Average cash wages and hours worked for seasonal hired farm workers paid specified types of wage rates, United States and major regions, specified dates.

Area, type of wage rate, and date	Number of seasonal:		Average		Average
	hired workers paid:		cash wages		hours
	specified type	of rate 1/	Hourly	Weekly	worked
	Number		Dollars		per week
<u>United States</u>					
Day without meals					
January 5-11, 1947	119,000		0.44	11.40	26
July 14-20, 1946	1,058,000		.37	9.70	26
September 16-22, 1945	359,000		.43	13.60	32
May 20-26, 1945	644,000		.25	7.60	30
March 18-24, 1945	214,000		.30	7.70	26
Hour without meals					
January 5-11, 1947	91,000		.68	15.50	23
July 14-20, 1946	676,000		.62	23.00	37
September 16-22, 1945	445,000		.66	27.10	41
May 20-26, 1945	404,000		.55	21.50	39
March 18-24, 1945	246,000		.55	19.40	36
Piece rate without meals					
January 5-11, 1947	73,000		.81	16.10	20
July 14-20, 1946	311,000		.53	16.40	31
September 16-22, 1945	1,360,000		.52	17.50	34
<u>Northeast</u>					
Hour without meals					
January 5-11, 1947	9,000		.73	17.60	24
July 14-20, 1946	60,000		.68	23.00	34
September 16-22, 1945	40,000		.58	15.80	27
<u>North Central</u>					
Day without meals					
January 5-11, 1947	12,000		.51	11.80	23
July 14-20, 1946	82,000		.45	14.50	32
September 16-22, 1945	25,000		.44	11.50	26
May 20-26, 1945	28,000		.35	12.20	35
Day without meals					
January 5-11, 1947	10,000		.40	13.70	34
July 14-20, 1946	89,000		.59	28.50	48
September 16-22, 1945	26,000		.38	12.10	32
May 20-26, 1945	24,000		.31	11.20	36
Hour without meals					
January 5-11, 1947	16,000		.64	9.50	15
July 14-20, 1946	142,000		.59	23.90	40
September 16-22, 1945	48,000		.61	20.80	34
May 20-26, 1945	28,000		.48	14.80	31

--Continued

Table 19--Average cash wages and hours worked for seasonal hired farm workers paid specified types of wage rates. United States and major regions, specified dates (Continued)

Area, type of wage rate, and date	Number of seasonal:	Average		Average
	hired workers paid:	cash wages		hours
	specified type			worked
	of rate 1/	Hourly	Weekly	per week
	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Number
<u>South</u>				
Day without meals				
January 5-11, 1947	101,000	0.42	11.10	26
July 14-20, 1946	922,000	.33	8.20	25
September 16-22, 1945	286,000	.34	10.60	31
May 20-26, 1945	589,000	.23	6.80	29
March 18-24, 1945	186,000	.26	6.50	25
Day with meals				
January 5-11, 1947	11,000	.45	15.10	33
July 14-20, 1946	74,000	.37	10.70	29
September 16-22, 1945	22,000	.29	10.40	36
May 20-26, 1945	54,000	.24	8.30	34
March 18-24, 1945	24,000	.28	7.00	25
Hour without meals				
January 5-11, 1947	39,000	.46	10.20	22
July 14-20, 1946	253,000	.42	10.00	24
September 16-22, 1945	113,000	.34	8.90	26
May 20-26, 1945	195,000	.29	9.60	33
March 18-24, 1945	99,000	.40	17.50	44
Piece rate without meals				
January 5-11, 1947	13,000	.67	26.00	39
July 14-20, 1946	63,000	.34	5.50	16
September 16-22, 1945	934,000	.32	10.40	33
<u>West</u>				
Hour without meals				
January 5-11, 1947	28,000	.92	25.70	28
July 14-20, 1946	220,000	.73	37.00	50
September 16-22, 1945	244,000	.75	38.70	52
May 20-26, 1945	166,000	.76	36.80	48
March 18-24, 1945	128,000	.70	22.10	31
Piece rate without meals				
January 5-11, 1947	57,000	1.03	10.70	10
July 14-20, 1945	102,000	.64	27.50	42
September 16-22, 1945	187,000	.85	36.50	43

1/ This group includes some workers for whom expected duration of employment was not reported, the majority of whom were short-time seasonal laborers.

Table 20 - Farms with hired labor and number of hired farm workers employed, United States and major regions, specified dates

Area	January : 5-11, 1947 : Number	July : 14-20, 1946 : Number	September : 16-22, 1945 : Number	May : 20-26, 1945 : Number	March : 18-24, 1945 : Number
<u>Farms with hired labor</u>					
United States	563,000	1,090,000	876,000	914,000	715,000
Northeast	76,000	123,000	103,000	97,000	84,000
North Central	192,000	412,000	250,000	269,000	242,000
East North Central	101,000	-	-	-	-
West North Central	91,000	-	-	-	-
South	214,000	430,000	415,000	437,000	308,000
South Atlantic	90,000	-	-	-	-
East South Central	66,000	-	-	-	-
West South Central	58,000	-	-	-	-
West	81,000	125,000	108,000	111,000	81,000
<u>Number of hired workers</u>					
United States	1,052,000	3,550,000	3,240,000	2,531,000	1,633,000
Northeast	132,000	349,000	326,000	186,000	147,000
North Central	253,000	892,000	523,000	384,000	330,000
East North Central	130,000	-	-	-	-
West North Central	123,000	-	-	-	-
South	457,000	1,744,000	1,747,000	1,304,000	863,000
South Atlantic	203,000	-	-	-	-
East South Central	136,000	-	-	-	-
West South Central	118,000	-	-	-	-
West	210,000	565,000	644,000	457,000	293,000

Table 21. Distribution of farms with hired labor and of hired farm workers, by number of workers employed, United States and major regions, January 1947.

Area and number of hired workers	Farms with hired labor		Hired farm workers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>United States</u>				
All farms with hired labor	563,000	100	1,052,000	100
1 hired worker	389,000	69	389,000	37
2 hired workers	94,000	17	189,000	18
3 hired workers	33,000	6	98,000	9
4 or more hired workers	47,000	8	376,000	36
<u>Northeast</u>				
All farms with hired labor	76,000	100	132,000	100
1 hired worker	53,000	70	53,000	40
2 hired workers	14,000	18	29,000	22
3 hired workers	4,000	5	11,000	8
4 or more hired workers	5,000	7	39,000	30
<u>North Central</u>				
All farms with hired labor	192,000	100	253,000	100
1 hired worker	155,000	81	155,000	61
2 hired workers	26,000	13	52,000	21
3 hired workers	5,000	3	16,000	6
4 or more hired workers	6,000	3	30,000	12
<u>East North Central</u>				
All farms with hired labor	101,000	100	130,000	100
1 hired worker	85,000	84	85,000	65
2 hired workers	11,000	11	22,000	17
3 hired workers	2,000	2	7,000	6
4 or more hired workers	3,000	3	16,000	12
<u>West North Central</u>				
All farms with hired labor	91,000	100	123,000	100
1 hired worker	70,000	77	70,000	57
2 hired workers	15,000	17	30,000	24
3 hired workers	3,000	3	9,000	7
4 or more hired workers	3,000	3	14,000	12
<u>South</u>				
All farms with hired labor	214,000	100	457,000	100
1 hired worker	133,000	62	133,000	29
2 hired workers	37,000	17	73,000	16
3 hired workers	18,000	9	54,000	12
4 or more hired workers	26,000	12	197,000	43
<u>South Atlantic</u>				
All farms with hired labor	90,000	100	203,000	100
1 hired worker	57,000	63	57,000	28
2 hired workers	14,000	16	29,000	14
3 hired workers	8,000	9	24,000	12
4 or more hired workers	11,000	12	93,000	46
<u>East South Central</u>				
All farms with hired labor	66,000	100	136,000	100
1 hired worker	40,000	61	40,000	29
2 hired workers	13,000	20	24,000	18
3 hired workers	5,000	7	16,000	12
4 or more hired workers	8,000	12	56,000	41
<u>West South Central</u>				
All farms with hired labor	58,000	100	118,000	100
1 hired worker	36,000	62	36,000	30
2 hired workers	10,000	17	20,000	17
3 hired workers	5,000	9	14,000	12
4 or more hired workers	7,000	12	48,000	41
<u>West</u>				
All farms with hired labor	81,000	100	210,000	100
1 hired worker	48,000	59	48,000	23
2 hired workers	17,000	21	35,000	17
3 hired workers	6,000	8	17,000	8
4 or more hired workers	10,000	12	110,000	52

Table 22.-Distribution of all farms, farms with hired labor and their hired farm workers in January 1947, by man-days of hired labor used on farms in 1946, United States and major regions

Area and man-days of hired labor in 1946	: Total man-days: Farms on which hired labor				
	: All	: of hired labor:	: was used January 5-11, 1947		
	: farms	: used on farms:	: Hired : Number of hired farm		
		: in 1946	: Farms	: workers:	: workers per farm
	: Percent	Millions	Percent		Number
<u>United States</u>	: 100	480.7	100	100	1.9
0	: 44	-	-	-	-
1 - 74	: 34	44.7	17	13	1.4
75 - 249	: 8	67.2	17	13	1.4
250 - 499	: 5	101.7	30	20	1.3
500 - 999	: 2	76.3	13	13	1.7
1,000 and over	: 2	161.1	11	32	5.6
Not reported 1/	: 5	29.7	12	9	1.4
<u>Northeast</u>	: 100	65.0	100	100	1.7
0	: 50	-	-	-	-
1 - 74	: 22	2.7	9	6	1.3
75 - 249	: 8	5.4	10	7	1.2
250 - 499	: 8	15.2	38	24	1.1
500 - 999	: 4	12.6	19	18	1.6
1,000 and over	: 2	24.9	13	37	5.0
Not reported 1/	: 6	4.2	11	8	1.2
<u>North Central</u>	: 100	118.1	100	100	1.3
0	: 41	-	-	-	-
1 - 74	: 39	16.5	18	18	1.4
75 - 249	: 8	22.8	18	16	1.2
250 - 499	: 5	36.5	36	29	1.1
500 - 999	: 1	19.2	11	14	1.6
1,000 and over	: 1	15.6	4	12	4.1
Not reported 1/	: 5	7.5	13	11	1.1
<u>East North Central</u>	: 100	58.1	100	100	1.3
0	: 43	-	-	-	-
1 - 74	: 35	7.0	17	14	1.1
75 - 249	: 8	10.5	17	16	1.2
250 - 499	: 6	19.6	39	32	1.0
500 - 999	: 1	8.8	10	13	1.6
1,000 and over	: 1	7.4	4	14	4.7
Not reported 1/	: 6	4.8	13	11	1.1
<u>West North Central</u>	: 100	60.0	100	100	1.4
0	: 39	-	-	-	-
1 - 74	: 41	9.5	19	23	1.6
75 - 249	: 9	12.3	19	16	1.2
250 - 499	: 5	16.9	32	26	1.1
500 - 999	: 1	10.4	13	15	1.5
1,000 and over	: 1	8.2	4	9	3.3
Not reported 1/	: 4	2.7	13	11	1.1

Continued---

Table 22.-Distribution of all farms, farms with hired labor and their hired farm workers in January 1947, by man-days of hired labor used on the farm in 1946, United States and major regions. (Continued)

Area and man-days of hired labor in 1946		: Total man-days of hired labor used on farms in 1946		: Farms on which hired labor was used January 5-11, 1947		: Hired workers per farm	
		Percent	Millions	Percent	Number		
<u>South</u>		100	203.7	100	100	2.1	
0		46	-	-	-	-	
1 - 74		35	21.9	23	16	1.5	
75 - 249		8	30.5	20	14	1.6	
250 - 499		4	35.7	24	17	1.5	
500 - 999		1	25.3	11	10	2.0	
1,000 and over		1	79.9	12	36	6.1	
Not reported 1/		5	10.4	10	7	1.5	
<u>South Atlantic</u>		100	87.8	100	100	2.2	
0		43	-	-	-	-	
1 - 74		34	7.9	20	13	1.4	
75 - 249		9	11.9	20	14	1.6	
250 - 499		4	14.6	24	15	1.4	
500 - 999		2	12.2	13	11	1.9	
1,000 and over		1	34.2	13	39	6.5	
Not reported 1/		6	7.0	10	8	1.8	
<u>East South Central</u>		100	46.9	100	100	2.1	
0		48	-	-	-	-	
1 - 74		37	7.9	36	26	1.5	
75 - 249		7	8.7	20	16	1.7	
250 - 499		2	6.6	20	18	1.8	
500 - 999		1	2.7	5	4	1.7	
1,000 and over		1	19.8	9	30	7.1	
Not reported 1/		4	1.2	10	6	1.3	
<u>West South Central</u>		100	69.0	100	100	2.0	
0		48	-	-	-	-	
1 - 74		31	6.1	13	10	1.6	
75 - 249		9	9.9	19	13	1.4	
250 - 499		5	14.5	28	18	1.3	
500 - 999		2	10.4	14	15	2.1	
1,000 and over		1	25.9	15	36	4.8	
Not reported 1/		4	2.2	11	8	1.5	
<u>West</u>		100	93.9	100	100	2.6	
0		37	-	-	-	-	
1 - 74		28	3.6	10	5	1.2	
75 - 249		12	8.5	12	10	2.1	
250 - 499		8	14.3	26	17	1.7	
500 - 999		6	19.2	20	14	1.8	
1,000 - 1,999		3	18.1	14	16	3.1	
2,000 and over		1	22.6	6	29	11.6	
Not reported 1/		5	7.6	12	9	2.0	

1/ Man-days of hired labor used on farms not reporting this item have been estimated from man-days of hired labor used on farms of similar size and type.

Table 23. Distribution of hired farm workers by expected duration of employment on the reporting farm in 1947, United States, specified dates

Expected duration of employment on reporting farm in 1947	January		July		September		May		March	
	5-11, 1947	Number	14-20, 1946	Number	16-22, 1945	Number	20-26, 1945	Number	18-24, 1945	Number
Total	1,052,000	3,550,000	3,240,000	2,331,000	1,633,000					
Regular workers	625,000	833,000	646,000	875,000	898,000					
300 days or more	510,000	456,000	391,000	467,000						
150 - 299 days	115,000	377,000	255,000	408,000						
Seasonal workers	427,000	2,717,000	2,594,000	1,456,000	735,000					
75 - 149 days	51,000	225,000	155,000	186,000	150,000					
1 - 74 days	185,000	1,388,000	797,000	473,000	244,000					
Crew workers 1/	68,000	1,083,000	1,459,000	570,000	257,000					
Workers with days not reported 2/	123,000	21,000	183,000	227,000	84,000					

1/ Farmers were not asked to report on expected duration of employment of workers employed in gangs or crews, as the majority of crew workers are short-time seasonal laborers.

2/ It has been assumed that these workers were seasonal workers in grouping them with those whose expected duration of employment was reported to be less than 150 days on the reporting farm. Average cash wages earned and time worked by these workers are shown in Table 6.

Table 24.- Distribution of hired farm workers by expected duration of employment on reporting farm in 1947, United States and major regions, January 1947

Expected duration of employment on reporting farm in 1947	United:North-		North Central		South		East		West	
	States:cast	Total	North	North : West	South	South : West	South	South : West	South	South : West
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Total</u>	1,052	100	132	100	253	100	457	100	203	100
<u>Regular workers</u>	625	59	105	80	166	66	249	54	119	59
300 days or more	510	48	96	73	152	60	167	36	73	36
150-299 days	115	11	9	7	14	6	82	18	46	23
<u>Seasonal workers</u>	427	41	27	20	87	34	208	46	84	41
75-149 days	51	5	4	3	13	5	26	6	11	5
1-74 days	185	18	7	5	46	18	108	24	42	21
<u>Crew workers 2/</u>	66	6	-	-	2	1	12	3	12	6
<u>Workers with days not reported 3/</u>	123	12	16	12	26	10	62	13	19	9

7/ In thousands.

2/ Farmers were not asked to report on expected duration of employment of workers employed in gangs or crews, in thousands.

2/ It has been assumed that these workers were seasonal workers.

Table 25. Number and proportion of crew and custom hired farm workers, United States and major regions, January 5-11, 1947

Area	Number of workers			Percentage of workers		
	Total	Number		Total	Percent	
		Crew	Custom 1/		Crew	Custom 1/
United States	1,052,000	68,000	21,000	100	2	6
Northeast	132,000	-	-	100	-	100
North Central	253,000	2,000	8,000	100	15	1
East North Central	130,000	-	-	100	-	100
West North Central	123,000	2,000	8,000	100	15	1
South	457,000	12,000	7,000	100	2	2
South Atlantic	203,000	12,000	4,000	100	6	2
East South Central	136,000	-	2,000	100	-	2
West South Central	118,000	-	1,000	100	-	1
West	210,000	84,000	6,000	100	26	3

1/ Workers whose reported cash wages covered hire of machinery, equipment, or workstock in addition to labor.

Table 26 -Distribution of hired farm workers by race and sex, United States and major regions, specified dates

Area, race, and sex	January 5-11, 1947		July 14-20, 1946 1/		September 16-22, 1945		May 20-26, 1945		March 18-24, 1945	
	Thou- sands	Per- cent	Thou- sands	Per- cent	Thou- sands	Per- cent	Thou- sands	Per- cent	Thou- sands	Per- cent
<u>United States</u>										
White	837	80			2,202	68	1,612	69	1,150	70
Male	810	77			1,782	55	1,467	63	1,091	66
Female	27	3			420	13	145	6	59	4
Nonwhite	215	20			1,038	32	719	31	483	30
Male	202	19			618	19	479	21	397	25
Female	13	1			420	13	240	10	86	5
<u>Northeast</u>										
White	128	97			305	94	166	89	139	94
Male	123	93			252	78	153	82	132	90
Female	5	4			53	16	13	7	7	4
Nonwhite	4	3			21	6	20	11	8	6
Male	4	3			18	5	17	9	7	5
Female	2/	-			3	1	3	2	1	1
<u>North Central</u>										
White	251	99			516	99	377	98	327	99
Male	248	98			447	86	359	93	319	97
Female	3	1			69	13	18	5	8	2
Nonwhite	2	1			7	1	7	2	3	1
Male	2	1			7	1	6	2	3	1
Female	2/	-			2/	-	1	3/	2/	-
<u>South</u>										
White	269	59	950	54	779	45	650	50	404	47
Male	255	56	711	41	606	35	578	44	368	43
Female	14	3	239	13	173	10	72	6	36	4
Nonwhite	188	41	794	46	968	55	654	50	459	53
Male	176	38	452	26	560	32	428	33	374	43
Female	12	3	342	20	408	23	226	17	85	10
<u>West</u>										
White	189	90			602	93	419	92	280	96
Male	184	88			477	74	377	83	272	93
Female	5	2			125	19	42	9	8	3
Nonwhite	21	10			42	7	38	8	13	4
Male	20	10			33	5	28	6	13	4
Female	1	3/			9	2	10	2	2/	-

1/ Race asked only in South.

2/ Less than 500.

3/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 27. Distribution of hired farm workers by race and sex, United States and major regions,
January 5-11, 1947

Area	White				Nonwhite								
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		
	Num-	Per-	Num-	Per-	Num-	Per-	Num-	Per-	Num-	Per-	Num-	Per-	
	ber	cent	ber	cent	ber	cent	ber	cent	ber	cent	ber	cent	
	(000)		(000)		(000)		(000)		(000)		(000)		(000)
United States	837	80	810	77	27	3	215	20	202	19	13	1	
Northeast	128	97	123	93	5	4	4	3	4	3	1/	-	
North Central	251	99	248	98	3	1	2	1	2	1	1/	-	
East North Central	130	100	129	99	1	1	1/	-	1/	-	1/	-	
West North Central	121	98	119	96	2	2	2	2	2	2	1/	2/	
South	269	59	255	56	14	3	188	41	176	38	12	3	
South Atlantic	99	49	91	45	8	4	104	51	94	46	10	5	
East South Central	93	68	90	66	3	2	43	32	42	31	1	1	
West South Central	77	65	74	63	3	2	41	35	40	34	1	1	
West	189	90	184	88	5	2	21	10	20	10	1	2/	

1/ Less than 500.
2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 23 -Distribution of hired farm workers by relationship to farm operator, United States and major regions, January 5-11, 1947 1/

Area	Son or daughter		Other relative		No relation		Crew worker 2/	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	107,000	10	97,000	9	759,000	74	68,000	7
Northeast	32,000	24	11,000	8	89,000	68	-	-
North Central	48,000	19	38,000	16	157,000	64	2,000	1
East North Central	24,000	19	21,000	16	85,000	65	-	-
West North Central	24,000	20	17,000	15	72,000	63	2,000	2
South	20,000	4	33,000	7	385,000	86	12,000	3
South Atlantic	10,000	5	13,000	7	164,000	82	12,000	6
East South Central	3,000	2	15,000	11	116,000	87	-	-
West South Central	7,000	6	5,000	4	105,000	90	-	-
West	7,000	3	15,000	7	128,000	63	54,000	27

1/ Excludes 21,000 custom workers.

2/ Relationship to farm operator not asked for crew workers.

Table 29-Distribution of regular and seasonal hired workers on farms by number of hired workers employed on the farm, United States and major regions, January 5-11, 1947 1/

Area and number of hired workers employed on the farm	Total		Number of workers		Seasonal 2/	
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
<u>United States - Farms with:</u>						
Any hired workers	1,031,000	100	625,000	100	406,000	100
1 - 3 workers	661,000	64	424,000	68	237,000	58
4 or more workers	370,000	36	201,000	32	169,000	42
<u>Northeast - Farms with:</u>						
Any hired workers	132,000	100	105,000	100	27,000	100
1 - 3 workers	92,000	70	76,000	72	16,000	59
4 or more workers	40,000	30	29,000	28	11,000	41
<u>North Central - Farms with:</u>						
Any hired workers	245,000	100	167,000	100	78,000	100
1 - 3 workers	219,000	89	147,000	88	72,000	92
4 or more workers	26,000	11	20,000	12	6,000	8
<u>East North Central - Farms with:</u>						
Any hired workers	130,000	100	96,000	100	34,000	100
1 - 3 workers	113,000	87	81,000	84	32,000	94
4 or more workers	17,000	13	15,000	16	2,000	6
<u>West North Central - Farms with:</u>						
Any hired workers	115,000	100	71,000	100	44,000	100
1 - 3 workers	106,000	92	66,000	93	40,000	91
4 or more workers	9,000	8	5,000	7	4,000	9
<u>South - Farms with:</u>						
Any hired workers	450,000	100	243,000	100	202,000	100
1 - 3 workers	253,000	56	132,000	53	121,000	60
4 or more workers	197,000	44	111,000	47	81,000	40
<u>South Atlantic - Farms with:</u>						
Any hired workers	198,000	100	118,000	100	80,000	100
1 - 3 workers	105,000	53	59,000	50	46,000	58
4 or more workers	93,000	47	59,000	50	34,000	42
<u>East South Central - Farms with:</u>						
Any hired workers	135,000	100	69,000	100	66,000	100
1 - 3 workers	79,000	59	33,000	48	46,000	70
4 or more workers	56,000	41	36,000	52	20,000	30
<u>West South Central - Farms with:</u>						
Any hired workers	117,000	100	61,000	100	56,000	100
1 - 3 workers	69,000	59	40,000	66	29,000	52
4 or more workers	48,000	41	21,000	34	27,000	48
<u>West - Farms with:</u>						
Any hired workers	204,000	100	105,000	100	99,000	100
1 - 3 workers	97,000	48	69,000	66	28,000	28
4 or more workers	107,000	52	36,000	34	71,000	72

1/ Excludes 21,000 custom workers.

2/ This group includes some workers for whom expected duration of employment was not reported.

Table 30. Distribution of regular and seasonal hired farms workers in January 1947 by man-days of hired labor used in 1946 on the reporting farms, United States and major regions.

Area and man-days of hired labor used on farm in 1946	Regular workers				Seasonal workers				
	(150 or more days of employment in 1946 on reporting farm)				(less than 150 days of employment on reporting farm)				
	January: 5-11, 1947	300 All : days : or more:	150-299 All : days	75-149 All : days	1-74: reported 1/2 Crew:	Days not reported 1/2 Other			
	Percent				Percent				
<hr/>									
United States - Farms with									
hired labor January 5-11	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 - 74 man-days	13	5	4	6	26	10	41	3	21
75 - 249 man-days	13	8	6	17	20	41	22	10	15
250 - 499 man-days	20	25	27	16	14	20	16	10	12
500 - 999 man-days	13	17	18	16	6	8	6	-	8
1,000 - 1,999 man-days	12	15	15	20	6	11	4	9	6
2,000 and over man-days	20	22	22	18	18	3	2	68	23
Man-days not reported	9	8	8	7	10	7	9	-	15
<hr/>									
Northeast - Farms with hired									
labor January 5-11	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	100
1 - 74 man-days	7	4	4	4	17	9	37	-	10
75 - 249 man-days	7	5	4	9	16	38	16	-	10
250 - 499 man-days	23	26	27	17	14	19	21	-	9
500 - 999 man-days	18	22	21	28	4	5	3	-	4
1,000 - 1,999 man-days	13	15	14	24	7	24	10	-	1
2,000 and over man-days	24	22	23	9	30	5	5	-	49
Man-days not reported	8	6	7	9	12	-	8	-	17
<hr/>									
North Central - Farms with									
hired labor January 5-11	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 - 74 man-days	19	7	6	8	42	9	57	100	25
75 - 249 man-days	16	10	8	31	27	73	16	-	26
250 - 499 man-days	29	39	41	25	9	3	8	-	15
500 - 999 man-days	14	18	19	6	6	3	3	-	14
1,000 - 1,999 man-days	6	9	9	11	1	-	-	-	3
2,000 and over man-days	6	8	8	8	2	3	2	-	2
Man-days not reported	10	9	9	11	13	9	14	-	15
<hr/>									
East North Central - Farms with									
hired labor January 5-11	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	100
1 - 74 man-days	14	7	8	4	34	10	52	-	32
75 - 249 man-days	16	9	6	36	37	80	22	-	23
250 - 499 man-days	32	40	41	32	8	-	10	-	12
500 - 999 man-days	13	16	16	9	5	-	3	-	9
1,000 - 1,999 man-days	8	10	11	-	2	-	-	-	6
2,000 and over man-days	6	9	9	5	-	-	-	-	-
Man-days not reported	11	9	9	14	14	10	13	-	18
<hr/>									
West North Central - Farms with									
hired labor January 5-11	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 - 74 man-days	23	5	5	14	46	8	59	100	16
75 - 249 man-days	16	12	12	22	21	61	14	-	29
250 - 499 man-days	26	39	40	14	9	8	7	-	20
500 - 999 man-days	15	21	22	-	7	8	3	-	19
1,000 - 1,999 man-days	4	8	6	29	-	-	-	-	-
2,000 and over man-days	5	7	6	14	3	8	2	-	3
Man-days not reported	11	8	9	7	14	7	15	-	13

Continued--

Table 30. Distribution of regular and seasonal hired farm workers in January 1947 by man-days of hired labor used in 1946 on the reporting farms, United States and major regions.
---Continued.

Area and man-days of hired labor used on farm in 1946	Regular workers				Seasonal workers					
	All	(150 or more days of	hired	employment in 1946 on	(less than 150 days of	employment on	reporting farm)	reporting farm)		
	workers:	reporting farm)	January:	300	150-299	All	75-149:	1-74:	Days not	reported/
	5-11, 1947	All days	or more:	days	days	days	days	days	Crew:	Other
		Percent					Percent			
South - Farms with hired										
Labor January 5-11	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 - 74 man-days	16	5	4	6	29	13	39	-	-	25
75 - 249 man-days	14	9	6	15	21	29	25	-	-	15
250 - 499 man-days	17	17	19	13	16	30	17	-	-	12
500 - 999 man-days	10	13	11	17	6	8	7	-	-	5
1,000 - 1,999 man-days	12	18	17	20	5	16	2	-	-	6
2,000 and over man-days	23	30	34	23	16	-	1	100	-	32
Man-days not reported	8	8	9	6	7	4	9	-	-	5
South Atlantic - Farms with										
Labor January 5-11	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 - 74 man-days	13	4	3	6	25	7	40	-	-	20
75 - 249 man-days	14	9	7	11	22	38	21	-	-	27
250 - 499 man-days	15	16	18	13	15	27	10	-	-	26
500 - 999 man-days	11	10	9	13	11	19	10	-	-	17
1,000 - 1,999 man-days	12	18	14	24	3	2	3	-	-	6
2,000 and over man-days	27	35	37	32	16	-	2	100	-	2
Man-days not reported	8	8	12	1	8	7	14	-	-	2
East South Central - Farms										
with hired labor Jan. 5-11	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	100
1 - 74 man-days	25	7	5	16	44	28	41	-	-	58
75 - 249 man-days	16	8	4	28	25	29	28	-	-	14
250 - 499 man-days	18	16	14	28	19	29	21	-	-	8
500 - 999 man-days	4	6	3	24	1	-	2	-	-	-
1,000 - 1,999 man-days	10	14	17	-	6	14	1	-	-	17
2,000 and over man-days	21	41	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Man-days not reported	6	8	8	4	5	-	7	-	-	3
West South Central - Farms										
with hired labor Jan. 5-11	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	100
1 - 74 man-days	10	3	4	3	17	8	31	-	-	9
75 - 249 man-days	13	11	7	16	15	19	25	-	-	6
250 - 499 man-days	18	21	31	7	15	34	22	-	-	3
500 - 999 man-days	15	25	27	22	4	-	12	-	-	-
1,000 - 1,999 man-days	15	22	23	21	7	34	6	-	-	-
2,000 and over man-days	21	8	2	16	35	-	-	-	-	73
Man-days not reported	8	10	6	15	7	5	4	-	-	9
West - Farms with hired										
Labor January 5-11	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 - 74 man-days	5	2	1	4	7	5	21	-	-	14
75 - 249 man-days	10	5	4	19	14	28	19	13	-	4
250 - 499 man-days	17	19	18	27	15	15	26	12	-	10
500 - 999 man-days	14	22	24	9	6	21	7	-	-	13
1,000 - 1,999 man-days	16	21	20	29	12	8	16	11	-	12
2,000 and over man-days	29	23	25	6	35	10	7	64	-	-
Man-days not reported	9	8	8	6	11	13	4	-	-	47

I/ It has been assumed that these workers were seasonal workers in grouping them with those whose expected duration of employment was reported to be less than 150 days on the reporting farm. Average cash wages earned and time worked by these workers are shown in Table 6.

APPENDIX

A. - COMPARABILITY OF SURVEY ESTIMATES WITH OTHER AVAILABLE STATISTICS

Comparability of survey estimates with other available statistics: The five national enumerative surveys of farm wages and wage rates in March, May, and September 1945, July 1946 and January 1947 are a new part of farm wage statistics work in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. There are important differences between the wage data obtained from these surveys and data previously available. Major differences are pointed out in this Appendix. A detailed discussion of these differences may be found in Appendix A, Report No. 16 of the series "Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture."

An important departure from previous farm wage statistics in the new surveys is that the information is obtained from farmers by personal interviews instead of mail questionnaires and it covers each hired worker employed on their farms during a specified week. The new surveys also obtain additional information on time worked and cash wages earned during the survey week and on sex, race and other characteristics of each worker. In the regular BAE series on farm wage rates, averages are based on average wage rates reported for localities on crop reporter's mail questionnaires. (Crop reporters are farmers who voluntarily make monthly reports to the BAE). The regular BAE series includes only four types of wage rates--rates per month with and without board and rates per day with and without board--which are used in construction of the index of farm wage rates. Reporters are instructed to include average daily earnings of piece-rate workers in average day rates.

Because "board" is not defined on the mail questionnaires, average rates in the historical series are not precisely comparable with those obtained from the new surveys. Also these wage rates cannot be directly compared because of differences in the time period to which they apply. However, as most workers who received two or more regular meals per day also received lodging or housing, their rates of pay can be used for approximate comparisons with the "with board" rates of the historical series.

The employment estimates presented in this report have not been adjusted to the level of any other series. They are not directly comparable with the present BAE historical series of hired employment because of differences in definitions, differences in sampling and estimating procedures, and differences in the week to which the estimates relate. Establishment-reported statistics, such as those from the new wage surveys, also differ from employment statistics derived from a classification of all the population, of the type used in the current Census labor-force series. Establishment statistics on hired farm employment may include a duplicate count of persons who worked for wages on more than one farm during the week. They may also include persons whose major activity during the week may have been something other than hired farm work, which would mean a different classification of these persons in the labor-force series.

Definitions: In the enumerative surveys of wages and wage rates, information is obtained as to total time worked and total cash wages received during the reporting week by each hired worker employed on the farms during that week in addition to the worker's wage rate. The terms "wages" and "wage rates" are not interchangeable.

Wages are the total amount received for working some period of time while wage rates specify the method of calculating the payment,-- the amount of pay per unit of time or output agreed upon. Wage rates in this report are classified by the unit of work specified in the wage rate.

Certain terms in this report are used in a restricted sense or they may have been very specifically defined for use in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics enumerative wage surveys. A list of these terms and definitions of them follow.

On the reporting farm: Some hired farm workers are employed on more than one farm during a week. When this happens the worker's time and earnings for the survey week are an incomplete accounting of his total week's employment and earnings, although the report for each farm in the sample is a complete accounting on an establishment basis and the aggregates derived from these reports contain no understatement. Because data relating to only a part of the week's employment and wages for such workers are included in the computations for obtaining per worker averages, these averages understate what individual workers average from all their hired farm work in the week but they correctly reflect what workers average on one farm in a week. The term "on the reporting farm" is used to call attention to this fact. It should also be noted that the worker's employment and earnings relate only to farm work and do not include earnings from any nonfarm work done during the week.

Regular workers: Regular workers are those the farm operator employed or expected to employ for 150 days or more during the year.

Seasonal workers: Seasonal workers are those the farm operator employed or expected to employ less than 150 days during the year.

Custom workers: Custom workers are those who furnished machinery or equipment in addition to their labor. Earnings of custom workers are excluded from averages and distributions because they were paid for the use of machinery as well as for their labor.

Crew workers: Crew workers are defined as laborers who work in a group or gang, the same kind of work, and are paid the same wage rate. Information as to individual members of crews was not usually available.

With meals: With meals means two or more regular meals per day furnished in addition to cash wages.

Without meals: Without meals means that no meals or only one meal per day were furnished.

Regions:

Northeast: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey.

North Central:

East North Central: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin

West North Central: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

South:

South Atlantic: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

East South Central: Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi.

West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

West: Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California.

B. THE SAMPLE AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SURVEY

The survey made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in January 1947 covered a number of different subjects, one of which was wages, wage rates, and employment. Information was also obtained as to farm accidents, farm acreage and tenure, farm population, livestock and crop inventories, cattle on feed, farm tractors, value of farm products sold, farm expenses, family living expenses, and facilities of operators' dwellings.

An area sample differing from the one used for previous wage surveys was used for this survey. The new sample was designed primarily to be used for general agricultural surveys. It contained 16,000 farms in 816 counties. Sampling rates were varied in different parts of the country to improve the distribution so that estimates by major geographic regions could be prepared, particularly on hired farm labor. Three different rates were used: 0.006 percent in the Northeast, the Pacific States and Delaware, Maryland and Florida; 0.0025 in some of the larger southern States; 0.003 for all other States. A more detailed statement of the sample design is available in an article, "The Sample Design for a National Farm Survey by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics" by Earl E. Houseman, Journal of Farm Economics, February, 1947.

Actual enumeration was supervised by the State Agricultural Statisticians of the BAE. Interviewers were hired and trained for this survey. Many were farmers and all had farm backgrounds. Interviewing was started on January 13, and it was generally completed in 2 weeks time. Weather conditions delayed completion of interviewing in some areas.

Usable schedules were obtained from about 82 percent of all sample farms (farms identified as having headquarters within a sample segment). Cards were duplicated to account for an additional 4 percent of the sample farms, chiefly those not interviewed because of sub-sampling and failure to reach some segments because of bad roads and bad weather.

In making estimates of wages, wage rates, and hired employment it was assumed that averages for sample farms not interviewed were the same as those for farms interviewed. The reciprocal of the sampling rate was adjusted to allow for noninterviews on this basis and used as an expansion factor. Comparisons of the number enumerated in the January 1945 Census of Agriculture with estimates of the total number of farms derived from the January 1947 sample survey, after adjustment for noninterviews, indicated that fewer farms were identified in the January Survey than would have been expected on the basis of Census returns. However, distributions of the estimated number of farms by size groups showed that most of the indicated incompleteness was in small farms. As small farms usually employ little or no hired labor this additional incompleteness was ignored.

Because of different sampling rates and a need for some information for areas smaller than major geographic regions the data was divided into 12 groups for expansion purposes. Published tables are shown for Census geographic regions wherever possible. The following table gives some of the basic data on farms, farms using hired labor, number of hired farm workers, and expansion factors by expansion groups. (See table 31)

The number of hired workers reported on the sample farms for the week of January 5-11, 1947 varied from 1,304 in the South to 649 in the North Central region. These are the sample frequencies from which the averages shown in the various tables in this report have been computed. In most cases for each table showing averages a table is included which contains the percentage of the region's total hired employment for workers for each average. This percentage can be applied to the number of workers in the sample shown in table 31 to indicate the number of workers involved for any average. Averages have not been shown where the number of workers in a group was less than 25.

All estimates based on sample surveys made by field enumeration or by mailed questionnaires are subject to sampling error. Averages for groups which contain small numbers of workers have larger sampling errors than those for groups with larger numbers of workers. Similarly, employment estimates for minor categories of workers, like women, have relatively larger sampling errors than those for larger categories. In general, estimated averages for wage rates, earnings, and time worked shown in this report have relatively smaller sampling errors than have estimates of the numbers of hired workers employed. This is true because of the greater variation among farms in number of hired workers employed. Numbers of hired workers varied from none in the case of almost seven-eighths of the farms to nearly 100 hired farm workers on one farm surveyed. The average number of hired workers per farm was 0.23. In the case of wage rates, earnings, and time worked, variations of individual workers from the average were relatively much smaller.

Table 31. Coverage of farms and hired workers in national enumerative survey January 1947

Area	Expansion: Factor	Number of Farms		Sample Farms	In Sample	Farms with Hired Labor January 5-11, 1947		Hired Workers Reported January 5-11, 1947	
		Number	of			Number	Percent of Total	Number	Sample
								</	

SURVEYS OF WAGES AND WAGE RATES IN AGRICULTURE

Reports Now Available from the Bureau
of Agricultural Economics in
this series:

- Report No. 1, WAGES AND WAGE RATES OF SEASONAL FARM WORKERS IN SPECIAL CROP AREAS OF FLORIDA, FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1945
- Report No. 2, WAGES AND WAGE RATES OF SEASONAL FARM WORKERS IN MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA AND IMPERIAL COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1945
- Report No. 3, WAGES AND WAGE RATES OF SEASONAL FARM WORKERS IN SPECIAL CROP AREAS OF LOUISIANA, APRIL-MAY, 1945
- Report No. 4, WAGES AND WAGE RATES OF HIRED FARM WORKERS, UNITED STATES AND MAJOR REGIONS, MARCH, 1945
- Report No. 5, WAGES AND WAGE RATES OF FARM WORKERS IN THE CITRUS HARVEST, LOS ANGELES AREA, CALIFORNIA, APRIL-JUNE 1945
- Report No. 6, WAGES AND WAGE RATES OF SEASONAL FARM WORKERS IN USDA LABOR SUPPLY CENTERS AT ARVIN, LINNELL, AND SHAFTER, CALIFORNIA, JUNE 1945
- Report No. 7, WAGES AND WAGE RATES OF HIRED FARM WORKERS, UNITED STATES AND MAJOR REGIONS, MAY 1945
- Report No. 8, WAGES AND WAGE RATES OF POTATO HARVEST WORKERS ON LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK, WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 1, 1945
- Report No. 9, WAGES AND WAGE RATES OF SEASONAL FARM WORKERS AT SELECTED USDA LABOR SUPPLY CENTERS IN NORTH CENTRAL CALIFORNIA, AUGUST-OCTOBER, 1945
- Report No. 10, WAGES AND WAGE RATES OF SEASONAL FARM WORKERS IN THE HARVEST OF SELECTED TRUCK CROPS, CALIFORNIA, 1945
- Report No. 11, WAGES AND WAGE RATES OF SEASONAL FARM WORKERS IN THE HARVEST OF TOMATOES, BEETS, AND STRAWBERRIES IN SELECTED AREAS OF NEW YORK STATE, 1945
- Report No. 12, WAGES AND WAGE RATES OF FARM WORKERS IN SELECTED DECIDUOUS FRUIT HARVESTS, CALIFORNIA, MAY-SEPTEMBER, 1945
- Report No. 13, WAGES AND WAGE RATES OF SEASONAL FARM WORKERS IN USDA LABOR SUPPLY CENTERS AT ARVIN, WOODVILLE, AND FIREBAUGH, CALIFORNIA, NOVEMBER, 1945

- Report No. 14, WAGES AND WAGE RATES OF SEASONAL FARM WORKERS IN SELECTED
FIELD CROPS, CALIFORNIA, 1945
- Report No. 15, WAGES AND WAGE RATES OF GRAPE HARVEST WORKERS IN CHAUTAUQUA
AND ERIE COUNTIES, NEW YORK
- Report No. 16, WAGES AND WAGE RATES OF HIRED FARM WORKERS, UNITED STATES
AND MAJOR REGIONS, SEPTEMBER 1945
- Report No. 17, WAGES AND WAGE RATES OF HARVESTERS OF SPECIAL CROPS IN
SELECTED AREAS OF 13 STATES, 1945, A STATISTICAL SUMMARY
- Report No. 18, PERQUISITES FURNISHED HIRED FARM WORKERS, UNITED STATES
AND MAJOR REGIONS, 1945
- Report No. 19, WAGES BY TYPE OF FARM AND TYPE OF WORK, UNITED STATES AND
MAJOR TYPE-OF-FARMING REGIONS, 1945
- Report No. 20, WAGES AND WAGE RATES OF FARM WORKERS, UNITED STATES AND
MAJOR REGIONS, JANUARY 1947

